The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY. 8, 1868.

THE PETROLEUM JOB.

Last year a bill was brought into the Legislature to authorize and direct the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Oils. Neither the owners of oil wells, nor the refiners, nor the dealers in oils, here or elsewhere, asked for the creation of such an officer. On the part of consumers of oils, whether in this Commonwealth, in other States of the Union, or in foreign countries, there was no demand for an Inspectorship, and no desire for one. Persons engaged in the trade, and the general public, were satisfied abundantly. No difficulty was experienced at Antwerp or other ports in Europe in negotiating the sale, in advance of delivery, of large invoices, on the reputation of established brands and trade marks, and not the slightest desire was evinced anywhere for additional guarantees as to quality or quantity. Indeed, there were many indications that a new brand, even by an accredited officer, would interfere, for a considerable period at least, with a condition of the trade with which all parties were content.

From whence, then, came this attempt? Evidently, one or more individuals, with no capacity for starting and pushing successfully a business of his or their own, were anxious to make a living, and a good deal besides, by virtually levying a tax, for their especial benefit, and for no other conceivable end, on the business of other people.

The combined remonstrances of all the dealers in oils were so sharp, that members of the Legislative bodies were constrained to give heed thereto, and the plundering enterprise failed.

Soon after the opening of the present session a borer from Philadelphia sought an interview with the President of the Senate, disclosed to him that the experiment was to be repeated, and begged that the bill, when presented, might be referred to the Committee on Corporations. A reference more illegitimate could scarcely be imagined. It was not proposed to create a new corporation or to deal with an old one, but to provide for the appointment of an Inspector. The bill went, as was proper, to the Judiciary Committee General, and was by that Committee reported to the Senate in about twenty-four hours. Who asked for this bill? Nobody but the borer. No voice went up from the consumers of oil for it; and none from the producers and dealers. Is anybody marvelled? The bill as read in place, and as reported by the Committee, proposed to levy taxes to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars annually on the oil trade for the benefit of the borer and his associates. That was the milk in the cocoanut; and the Committee made hot haste to report the bill so that it might be put on its passage before the men from whom this large amount of plunder was to be wrenched, should be apprised of the design.

No sooner was intelligence of the introduction of the bill spread over the State than there was a simultaneous movement on the part of oil dealers to defeat it. Committees of them from this city, Philadelphia and elsewhere, repaired at once to Harrisburg, to make known their objections. The delegations in the two Houses from Allegheny and Philadelphia, in view of facts and considerations within their own knowledge, presented a united front against the bill. They knew it would be injurious to both cities, tending powerfully to drive the whole export trade out of the State, and concentrate it at New York and Baltimore. This would compel the immigration thence of considerable numbers of experienced, able and useful citizens, and the removal with them of their accumulated capital, as well as their business skill and energy. It was natural to suppose, in view of this condition of facts, that the bill would be thrown out; but that did not happen. The best terms the dealers could obtain was a nominal reduction of Inspector's fees to five thousand dollars a year and an exemption of oils in bond from inspection. With this the dealers were constrained to be content, lest worse should come upon them.

Who confronted the dealers, demanding the passage of the bill? Nobody. Only the borer stood behind, quietly engineering his game. As the bill originally stood the swindle was too manifest and flagrant, after a revelation of the facts, to permit any body seriously to defend it. And hence the abatements.

By what precautions the Inspector's emoluments are to be exactly gauged and determined so as not to exceed five thousand dollars a year, we do not clearly see. In all probability, whatever the law may provide, his income would be made to greatly exceed the amount specified. Indeed, we think it safe to infer that the limitation would be altogether inoperative, and that the only saving clause is that which exempts oils in bond from inspection. But if oils sent abroad may go uninspected, why not let the smaller quantity that stays behind be exempt likewise? or, if it is and must pass through the process of inspection, let it not be till the people ask for it instead of a speculator in legislation.

We do not like the bill, even with the amendments engrafted upon it. There is no popular demand for this Inspectorship. Not one citizen has asked for it; and not a citizen will who understands the case. The creation of fat places, at the expense of business men, simply to have comfortable places to put drones into, who ought to go to work at some useful and productive employment, is a shame and disgrace. The pensioning of such men on industrious and enterprising people, without their consent, and under color of law, is a matter that calls for the interposition of the high prerogative of the Governor, if it shall be persisted in. Governor GEARY will miss the chance of doing an excellent thing, and of adding to his claims upon the confidence of the people of the Commonwealth, if he approves of this bill, either in its original shape or in the form to which it has been reduced.

IN CONNECTION with the anticipated completion of the Connellsville Railroad, affording a direct communication between this city and Baltimore, it is deserving of mention that Messrs. A. Schumacher & Co. announce that the North German Lloyd will put on two screw steamships of twenty-five hundred tons burthen and seven hundred horse power each, which will make regular monthly trips hereafter between Baltimore and Bremen. The first vessel will leave Bremen on the 1st of March next, taking her departure from Baltimore on her return voyage on the 1st of April. These steamers will touch at Southampton going and coming.

THE friends of three different gentlemen in Pennsylvania are striving to obtain for them the endorsement of the Republican State Convention for the Vice Presidential nomination by the National Convention. These are CURTIN, GROW and GEARY. It is understood that the two latter consent to what is thus done in their behalf, while the former remains passive, holding himself at liberty to act ultimately as either his own feelings or the good of the party shall seem to demand at his hands.

THE Senate Finance report is expected within a few days. The delay thus far is attributable to the desire expressed by the members that their action be unanimous. The prevailing opinion in the Committee is in favor of a low rate of interest, say not to exceed four or four and one-half per cent. in every scheme for funding the national debt in long bonds.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 6. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

A CONVENTION PROPOSED.

Mr. MANN, of Potter county, has introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg a joint resolution submitting the question of holding a Convention to revise the Constitution to the people at the election to be held next October. Of course, this resolution does not contain a scheme of amendments, desirable or undesirable. Such embodiment would be out of place in a proposition of this sort. Only the naked question is presented of allowing the people, through representatives chosen for that special purpose, to alter or modify the organic law under which they live. This question will not necessarily involve any other; nor is it probable that it could be made to assume a party character. If the Convention should be decided upon, it is now likely some of the changes submitted would become matters of party contention; but even this result could be measurably avoided by appointing a special election for the ratification or rejection of the instrument, either as a whole or in separate sections.

Probably every thoughtful man in the Commonwealth would be glad to have the Constitution changed in one or more particulars. It is reasonable to presume that if a Convention should be held public opinion, as to changes, would be found in a somewhat chaotic condition, but a decided majority would concur in demanding amendments on certain heads.

Whether the present is a suitable time to take up this matter may well be debated in view of results developed elsewhere. We have fallen upon a transitionary epoch as to ideas; and hence there is no small amount of incertitude and ferment. It seems to us that the period appropriate to discussion has not yet been exhausted, and that to precipitate a verdict on either of several points would at best be to consume time and means to no avail, and might throw ultimate consummation still farther into the future. We apprehend this is the view the Legislature will adopt, and upon which its action will be based.

We do not make these suggestions because we are anxious to escape responsibility on any of the points likely to arise in a revision of the Constitution; but because we fear a Convention called at this time would furnish another illustration of the maxim, "the more haste, the less speed." When discussion shall have done its work, and public opinion shall have more nearly crystallized, we shall rejoice to have a Constitutional Convention summoned.

THE CIVIL CODE.

Last year Mr. DAVID DERRICKSON, of Meadville, Mr. MCCLAY HALL, of Bedford, and Mr. WAYNE MCVEIGH, of Chester, were appointed Commissioners to revise the Civil Code of Pennsylvania. The duty assigned to them, they have performed in part, and transmitted the result to the Legislature in the form of nine distinct bills, respectively on Corporations, General Pleading, Deeds and Mortgages, Evidence, Interest, Landlord and Tenant, Statute of Limitation, Highways and Bridges, and Poor Laws.

In addition to the general importance of having these bills reported so early in the session as to allow the amplest consideration to be given to them, there exists a special reason in the fact that bills are before one or the other of the Houses relating to some of the matters provided for in the labors of the Commissioners. For instance, a Free Railroad bill is pending in each House, and the Commissioners in their bill on Corporations have covered the same ground, providing for freedom of construction to as large an extent as is thought desirable, and at the same time imposing restrictions and conditions necessary to guard both private and corporate rights, so far as liable to be improperly trenched upon by new enterprises.

Some topics, as the regulation of banking, the Commissioners have not yet concluded their labors upon.

The bills reported by these gentlemen will necessarily receive a large measure of attention from the members of the legal profession throughout the State; and if this body shall be tolerably well united in opinion as to the merits or demerits of the codification, their judgment will doubtless be accepted by the Legislature as of very high, perhaps as of conclusive authority. If, however, that judgment shall be divided about equally, it may be inferred that the proposed codification will fail.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, with apparent seriousness, expresses astonishment that the Republican journals of this city have not broken out into unmeasured laudation of the Legislature on account of the restoration of the Connellsville charter. We cannot help suspecting the solemnity is simulated, and that beneath the assumed gravity there lurks the leer of jolliest waggery.

The Legislature took away the charter, against law and equity—not through misapprehension, but because it was paid to do the job. Year after year it refused to make restitution, because it was purchased to withhold justice. At last the power of the Supreme Court was invoked, and the Judges unanimously ordered the restoration. When the Legislature could not help itself, it gave back the franchises it wrongfully took from us.

If a rascal should plunder from our contemporary a valuable purse, should persist, in spite of the most earnest remonstrances and solicitations, in keeping it; and the aid of the police should be sought and obtained to enforce recovery; and thus the reclamation should be accomplished, would he thank the thief or the police?

The press of Allegheny, in common with its whole population, have raised their hats in profound respect to the Supreme Court. They thank the Legislature for nothing, touching this matter.

All along there have been members of the Legislature who were actuated by a nice sense of honor—a supreme regard for justice—in all their actions relative to the Connellsville bill; neither the press, nor the people of this county, have been wanting in respect for these honorable gentlemen. Faithful among the faithless, they have warm places in our gratitude, which will never cool.

THE President has been talking with various individuals as to what he will do about the Alabama claims. If their respective representations may be credited he was not careful to use the same language, or to convey the same impression, to these different persons. One of his failings, as a public man, is that he talks too much, and remembers too little, on each occasion, what he said previously. However furiously he may talk concerning the claims in question, there is no probability that he will do any of the terrible things he has threatened.

THE SPEECH of Mr. G. W. Woodward, on the currency questions, finds considerable Democratic endorsement in Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of demagogues of his party to debauch their followers into demanding a prolonged era of irredeemable paper money.

FROM the tone of the Republican press throughout the State, we conclude that the coming State Convention will renominate Gen. Hartranft for Auditor General, and Mr. Campbell for Surveyor General, almost if not quite by acclamation.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Trustees and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, located at Harrisburg, have presented their annual report to the Governor of the Commonwealth. On perusing it, we find that the institution has been doing as the other insane public asylumns have been, as much good as its dimensions will allow; that the number of patients under treatment has been larger than the buildings were intended to accommodate, and that the expenses of the year have been heavier than the appropriations made by the Legislatures.

On the first of January, 1867, there were 327 patients in the hospital, 181 of whom were males, and 146 females; 170 were admitted during the year, of whom 99 were males and 71 females; 95 males and 63 females were discharged during the year. Of this number 51 were restored, 39 improved, 38 were stationary, and 24 died. On the 31st of December, 1867, 185 males and 155 females remained in the hospital. There was a decided increase in the number of patients treated during the year, and the wards of the hospital have been crowded. Early in the summer the pressure was so great that the Board was forced to refuse admission to all save recent cases of insanity, and they have never yet been able to recall that order, nor do they see any prospect of being able to do so during the coming year.

Knowing as we do the extremely crowded state of Dixmont, and finding now that the State hospital is in the same condition, we think that the Legislature should examine into this thing, and provide amply for all these, the most afflicted of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the wards, however, the health of the whole household at this hospital has been remarkably good, and we find of the 34 deaths during the year, 19 were caused by the exhaustion of chronic mania; 4 by exhaustion of acute mania; 1 by injuries from another patient; 1 by injuries from a railroad train; 5 by disease of the brain, and 4 by disease of the lungs.

The buildings have been somewhat increased during the year, and a great improvement effected in the arrangement of the interior; further improvements, however, are delayed until other appropriations render them possible. These facts we glean from the two reports, but the report of Dr. Curwen, the Superintendent, is too able to admit of much curtailing. The author himself is one of the greatest authorities on this subject now living, and has written a diguified, exhaustive and clear report, not only on the state of the hospital, but also referring to some of the causes of the rapid increase in the number of lunatics. Many of his statements are facts which are absolutely startling, but none the less true, and Dr. Curwen deserves the thanks of the people of the State for thus clearly and forcibly bringing them to the notice of their legislators.

THE continuance of the cold weather and general scarcity of labor combine to keep hundreds of persons in this neighborhood in poverty and want. The office of the Guardians of the Poor is daily thronged with applicants for relief of all ages, sizes and conditions, and with the scanty means at their disposal the gentlemen having charge of the distribution find it impossible to materially assist any of the unfortunate paupers. They afford in nearly every case temporary relief, and in cases where the applicants are feebie or old, they are committed to the Poor House, which is at the present time uncomfortably crowded. The private associations for the relief of the poor are heavily taxed, but through admirable management and wise discrimination, have succeeded in performing a vast amount of good towards their suffering fellow men. It is a fact worthy of note that a large percentage of our paupers come from the neighboring country districts seeking employment. They are able bodied and willing, but our labor market is over-stocked, and they cannot obtain anything to do in the way of work, and in the loneliness of a great city, without friends or acquaintances, and what is worse, without money, they are forced to go from door to door seeking alms. We say to our country friends to remain at home and not flock into the city for employment, as our own mechanics and laborers, who are well known and capable, are idle in hundreds, and can barely sustain themselves. It is better to stay on a farm without work to do than to rush into an overcrowded city, without acquaintance or money, in the vain hope of obtaining remunerative employment.

A MEMBER of the House at Harrisburg has exhibited his zeal for the worthy gentlemen who hold offices in the several counties, by proposing to increase their emoluments twenty per cent. While wages in all other departments are going backwards, this advance movement will not do. When patriots cannot be found to serve the people, on the present scale of pay, it will do to offer higher inducements; but so long as fifty applicants regularly appear for every office to be filled, higher pay is not to be thought of.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that most of the National Banks have considerable amounts invested in government bonds beyond what are deposited in the Treasury Department as security for their notes in circulation. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, has reported to the Senate a bill authorizing any bank to deposit the bonds it holds and receive eighty per cent. of the full amount in circulating notes, which will enable them to double their gains on that portion of their investment.

AS THE PUBLIC revenues during January were not sufficient to meet the current demands on the Treasury by twenty millions of dollars, the prospect is not brilliant for a reduction of taxes.

Business of the Interior Department.

The whole number of claims received during the month of January, original and increase, in the Pension Office, of widows, &c., 1,705; of invalids, 1,066—total, 2,771. Number of claims admitted original and increase, of widows, &c., 2,851; of invalids, 1020—total, 3,871. Number of claims rejected, original and increase, of widows, &c., 356; of invalids, 1,057—total, 1,413. The total number of claims disposed of during the month was 5,284. The number of letters written was 6,451. Circulars sent, 19,579. In the bounty land division, 161 warrants of 160 acres each were issued; 6, of 120 acres; 1, of 80 acres. The total number of warrants issued was 168, covering 26,560 acres. Original applications received, 119. Number of letters written was 296. Circulars sent, 379. Claims suspended, 319. In the division of navy claims, 31 original and increase applications were received. Number of claims admitted, original and increase, of widows, &c., 16; of invalids, 26—total, 42. Number of claims rejected, original and increase, of widows, &c., 7; of invalids, 5—total, 12. The total number of claims disposed of was 54. The number of letters written was 208. Circulars sent, 349.

Central Pacific Railroad Bonds—Change of Price.

The sales of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have recently been so rapid and extensive that the full amount which the Company had proposed to sell at the original price of 95 and interest, has been marketed, and the price has been advanced to par and accrued interest.

The progress of the road, the prosperous condition of the Company's affairs, their abundant cash resources, and high credit, would seem to fully justify the advance in the price of their First Mortgage Bonds, and to afford a sufficient guarantee of an active demand at the advanced rate.

EPHEMERIS.

—The dog tax in Vermont yields that State a tax of $10,000.

—Honduras is rapidly being depopulated by the terrible ravages of the cholera.

—Last week there were 219 deaths in Philadelphia, and of these 66 were from lung disease.

—A. T. Stewart has sent $1,000 as a donation to the Bethany Mission School of Philadelphia.

—A Chapter of the Society known as the Knights of Pythias is to be established in New York.

—The honorable and liberal Asa Packer wants to be our next President on a Democratic platform.

—Arkansas gets up just about as many assassinations of Union men now-a days as she did before or during the war.

—The Southern Relief Association is very active in its work of forwarding provisions to the sufferers in the South.

—Isaac Leeser, Rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue in Philadelphia, died on Saturday morning, aged sixty two years.

—The petroleum refiners have spoiled, with their emptying and refuse, the drinking water of our neighbors of the Forrest City.

—Margaret Anspach was convicted on Saturday, in Philadelphia, of murder in the second degree in causing the death of her babe.

—Brother Brice, a member of a lodge in the Island of Jersy is said to be the tallest mason in Europe. He is almost eight feet high.

—A young man aged twenty-four has recently married a woman aged forty-two, who was his foster-mother and wet nurse in Dantzig.

—The victims of the famine in Algeria are so numerous that they are thrown promiscuously into trenches as the dead on a battle-field are buried.

—The present Legislature of Ohio, knowing that its chances and time are few and short, is going quickly through its laws inserting the word white.

—The most rapid promotion on record in the British army is that of Major General Carey, C. B., who twenty-three years ago received his commission as cornet.

—Napoleon's boy will be twelve years old in March. His chances of succeeding his father for any length of time on the throne of France seem to be very slight.

—A Newark, N. J., firm of brewers is reported to have purchased $8,000,000 worth of salt. The beer of the firm, it is hoped, will be better after this enormous outlay.

—Lord Brougham has at last succumbed. He has been deprived of the use of his limbs, and he can no longer articulate, yet his mind is as clear and robust, apparently, as ever.

—On Tuesday morning last Matthew Flynn was arrested in Kansas City, Mo. He is charged with the slight offense of killing two negroes and wounding a third at Fort Hays some time last December.

—The Mexican banker, Jecker, is, as says *L' Independence Belge*, in Paris for the purpose of bringing suit against the French Government for the payment of thirteen millions of francs. We wish he may get it.

—For years no civil service appointment has caused so much dissatisfaction or given rise to so much newspaper discussion in England as has that of Mr. Thornton, the new Minister to the United States.

—Detroit is said to be the largest fur market in this country. The amount of that sort of wealth which reaches that city during the year is immense. Leipzig, in Germany, is the greatest fur market in the world.

—The family of Mr. Boyle, residing in Cincinnati, was poisoned with arsenic which was mixed with some food last week. Nobody died from its effects however, and the perpetrator of the deed is thus far unknown.

One of the ancient Saxon laws concerned leap year, and was a little more arbitrary than might always be pleasant. The lady had the privilege of proposing marriage, but the unfortunate man was not allowed to refuse.

—The Portland *Oregonian* says that thirty-five men from Bozeman captured eleven horse thieves in the Yellowstone valley, returned the horses to the owners and accounted for the thieves by saying that they had "gone to States."

—Miss Arabella Barnard was making a bed in her home in Kansas City last week, when she shook to the floor a pistol which was lying under the bolster. In falling, its load was discharged and entered into her person. She died next morning.

—They are evidently up to the times in Oregon, and we should say it is a good place for marriageable persons to go to. In Marion county, in that State, ninety-one marriage licenses were issued during the first three days of January.

—Edward Edwards, an old citizen of Cincinnati, and purser on the Alabama at the time of its action with the Kearsarge, was murdered last month near Vicksburg by a colored man who robbed him of all his clothing and everything he had about his person.

—Mme. Miramon, the Princess Miramon, as she is now entitled to be called, is attracting much attention and sympathy in Vienna, where she is now residing at the request of the Emperor, who has granted her a very liberal pension.

—New London intends to squelch New Bedford completely some day in the whale business. Five vessels are fitting out there for the Greenland whale fisheries, and many more will be forthcoming just as soon as the supply of petroleum gives out.

—James Love is to be hung on Friday next, near Maysville, Ky., for committing a rape upon a young girl. If capital punishment is righteous, if legal murder is politic and proper, then the crime for which the man Love is to die, should, as surely as is murder, be punished with death in every part of the land.

—Some persons express surprise at the size of the pile which Mr. Bonner has seen fit to offer Mr. Bryant for his three poems. Three thousand dollars does seem pretty extensive, but then Mr. Bonner paid $30,000 for Norwood, which did not have as much in it, that amounted to anything at all, as a single stanza of Mr. Bryant's is sure to have.

—A wealthy gentleman has purchased a very elegant house in New York, which is superbly finished and furnished. The cost has been nearly $100,000, and he purposes presenting it to his daughter as a portion on her return from a wedding trip which she is now making. The surprise may not be so pleasant to the young husband, who will have to meet the enormous expenses of living in such a house in New York City.

—A man in Wheeling drove his wife and child out of doors into the cold night of Friday last. The two unfortunates were awakened by his threats of shooting them, and it was but with difficulty that they escaped into the street, and even then with no other protection against the bleak winter winds than flimsy night gowns could afford. A friendly neighbor offered them shelter and clothing, and they thus escaped being frozen to death, although they had traveled several squares before they reached the welcome refuge. We have heard, as yet, of nothing having been done to punish, or as some would say, to reform the brute who was the author of all this suffering.

EPHEMERIS.

—There were but some 5,000 persons married in St. Louis during the year 1867.

—The New York *Sun* says that John T. Hoffman will certainly be the next Democratic candidate for President.

—It is reported that Sir Morton Peto will resign his seat in parliament on the approaching re-assembling of that body.

—Between August and January last the population of Toledo, Ohio, is said to have increased nearly one-fifth. It is now upwards of 20,000.

—A prominent New York politician says that Grant stands no chance at Chicago. Just so. There is no chance about it—he has a dead certainty.

—The King and Queen of the Society Islands have adopted a couple of infant girls who are united in a manner similar to that in which the Siamese twins are joined.

—Twenty engines have been taken off of the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and thousand employees discharged from the work-shops of the company.

—Prince Humbert evidently cannot afford to be disconsolate very long for his fiancee, who was buried to death not long ago in Vienna. He is to marry a pretty Princess in Italy.

—A New York *Tribune* correspondent is dreadfully shocked at the torture which death by hanging must cause to criminals, and suggests that death by a heavy shock of electricity would be instantaneous and pain less.

—It is stated, on reliable authority, that superior iron ore, yielding thirty-three per cent. of pure metal, has been found on Mr. TANN's land, on Bailey Run, three miles above Tionesta village. This is directly up the Allegheny, about 120 miles from Pittsburgh.

—An exchange is so overcome by the announcement that out of eight hundred and eighty persons killed by lightning in France during the last thirty years but two hundred and forty were females that it shouts "who wouldn't be a female. We really can't say, unless it be Susan Anthony, Anna Dickinson, Gail Hamilton and a few of that sort.

—Southerners still cherish the idea that one day their worthless money will be at par; at least some southerners do, as is shown in the following from the Memphis *Avalanche*: "A prominent Judge yesterday paid $1500 in Confederate money for two pounds of head cheese. The day may come when he will find out that he has lost $1500 by the transaction."

—A tremendous revival is going on in the Methodist denominations in Philadelphia. In one chapel there in one evening twenty young people had their nerves so worked upon that they arose and shrieked aloud "what shall I do to be saved." In some of the other houses of worship a revival more thorough and quiet, and probably more lasting in its effects, is going on.

—Dubuque has a startling ghost, who has ice cold fingers with which he amuses himself by clutching sleeping citizens by the throat. As this treatment generally awakens the sleepers, and as the ghost is an orthodox one, who wears white grave clothes, (though where he gets them now a days, when shrouds are no longer fashionable, we can't think,) the effect is anything but pleasant.

—The leaning tower of Pisa is said to be in a very ruinous condition and likely to fall down. It is not generally known that there are many other leaning towers. In Isenberg, one of the four free cities of Germany, there is not one tower which is exactly perpendicular, or less than one from the perpendicular, and the only church in the town has two of these crooked fingers pointing to the sky.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Newest (Social) Spiritualistic Pass Supper—The Opera.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1867.

Among current notices of discussion is the trial of the Spark (so-called) spiritualists, who were arrested on New Year's day for exhibiting themselves at a public window in a state of nudity. The case is before the Quarter Sessions, and is exciting no little attention. The parties are a woman by the name of Stevens and her daughter, and a man the name of McEwen. The testimony is quite remarkable and would seem to prove that these people were animated by a species of religious infatuation, and that however disgusting their conduct may seem to others, it was prompted by lofty or corrupt motives. The three, mother, daughter and man, sometimes slept together, and sometimes entirely divorced in each other's presence, and the idea of celibacy was inculcated. Beyond the fact itself nothing improper ever occurred. The deluded creatures seem to have been laboring under the impression that by these personal exposures they were simply disciplining the sensual and expelling from it all impure and unholy lusts. It is clear, in a case of religious insanity, Miss Reeves, the daughter, is described as very modest and of prepossessing appearance.

How many readers are aware that the birthday of the famous infidel, Tom Paine, is annually celebrated in this city? On the 27th inst. about fifty men and women assembled at the Cooper Institute to commemorate the event, and indulged in the toasts and speech-making common to such occasions. It was an odd assembly, composed pretty much of the rank and file of Philadelphia's free thinkers, long-haired, long-bearded spiritualists, the free dressing, free thinkers, and such other social fish that in a city like ours are to be found in considerable and large proportion were Germans, and of this not enality were most of the courses. It is to be hoped the company approved of the *Sauer-kraut*, the *Schweinefleisch*, the *Sausage-meat*, *pan-kornsteil*, the *apple compote* and other dishes, the mysteries of which are best known to our German friends. The toasts, and the speech-making were characteristic. Tom Paine, civil and religious freedom, the French revolution, the "Age of Reason," and other subjects.

PERU.

Civilization in Remote Districts—Gold Mines—Incidents.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LIMA, January 13, 1868.

In the midst of the revolution with which our country is at present effected, it may be interesting to your readers to know that steps have been made for the introduction of civilization, even in the most remote districts of the Republic. The report made to the Secretary of the Navy by Captain Mariano Adrian Vargas, commander of the corvette "Napo," of the banks of the Upper Maranon and Morova has lately been published in full, and shows that the country which he has visited with his command abounds in immense wealth. After having explored the Morova, the expedition proceeded up the Maranon from its mouth to Nauedenbra, where they had to stop for want of provisions and because they met with obstacles in the low lands which heavy rains had made impassible. In regard to the wild washing in the Maranon, the chief of the expedition assures that there is no illusion about it, that he himself has seen and examined the gold, and has convinced himself of its abundance. According to his statement the lazy Indians of those regions go to the shore of the stream in simple wooden tray, and wash the gold, which they deliver to a few tradesmen, who give them axes, hatchets and knives in exchange. Thus they work for an hour and a half or two at the most daily, until the sun rises, and then lie down in the shade of some tree all day long and only stir again when an opportunity presents itself for making another exchange. During these two hours of work every Indian can gather two or three ounces of gold, which shows sufficiently the abundance of the precious metal. The Captain winds up his report by recommending a colonizing expedition to start for those regions and is sanguine of a favorable result. He represents the soil to be very productive and adapted to the cultivation of coffee and all sorts of fruit. Capt. Vargas has arrived at Lima, in order to give to the Government a personal account of his expedition, and brought with him some gold, which has influenced a number of persons to a desire of emigrating, and it appears that the Captain himself has a sincere wish to return to that part of the country.

What is the Talmud?

With this question begins a long and elaborate article in the *Quarterly Review*, to which greater currency has been given by its insertion in Littell's Living Age. The subject, attractive even in the obscurity in which it has been so long shrouded, is presented by the reviewer in such a shape as to enlist the attention of all thoughtful readers. Paradoxical as it may seem, there never was, he tells us, a book at once more universally neglected and more universally talked of than the Talmud. He expresses his firm belief that numbers still hold with that erudite Capuchin friar, Henricus Seynensis, that the Talmud is not a book, *but a man*. The work is, in fact, the body of law (*Corpus Juris*) of Judaism —"an encyclopœdia of law, civil and penal, ecclesiastical and international, human and Divine." Its origin dates from the return from the Babylonish captivity—"one of the most mysterious and momentous periods in the history of humanity is that brief space of the exile," from which a previously reckless, lawless populace returned, as a band of Puritans, a law-loving Jewish people began now to press around the scanty records of their faith and history with a fierce and passionate love. These same documents were gradually formed into a canon, which became the immediate centre of their lives and actions. The activity in expounding and investigating gradually began a science, that assumed the very widest dimensions. Its technical name—"Midrash"—is already contained in the Book of Chronicles, and in the authorized versions is rendered by the word "story." There had sprung up innumerable modes of "searching the Scriptures." The Talmud is the storehouse of Midrash, in its wider sense and in all its branches. Meaning in the first instance nothing but "study and learning." It next indicated a special method of "learning," or rather arguing; and finally it became the name of the great *Corpus Juris* of Judaism. The Talmud is composed of two parts—the legal and the legendary—*Mishnah* and *Gemara*—the one the product of thought, investigation and careful comparison, and the other the creations of fancy and imagination, mixed with feeling and humor. The Pentateuch remains in all cases the background and latent source of the Mishnah as the immutable, divinely-given Constitution, the *written law*; in contra-distinction to which is the Mishnah, together with the Gemara, the oral or unwritten law. The ever growing wants of the Jewish Commonwealth required new laws and regulations at every turn, and modifications of old laws as they arose, in the following out of the severe laws of the Pentateuch. The whole process of the development of the law was in the hands of the Scribes, who, according to the New Testament, sat in the seat of Moses. Their time ranges from the return from Babylon down to the Greco-Syrian persecutions, (220 B. C.) Their duty above all was to preserve the sacred text, and they had also to instruct the people to preach in the synagogues, to found and to superintend the schools. After the Scribes came the Learners or Repeaters, called also Master Builders from 220 B. C. to 220 A. D. "In this period fall the Maccabean Revolution, the Birth of Christ, the destruction of the Temple by Titus, the total destruction of Jerusalem, and the total expatriation of the Jews." The legal labors that belonged to this period were never seriously interrupted. The highest legal assembly, the House of Judgment was known as the Sanhedrin. Whenever the New Testament mentions the priests, the elders and the scribes together, it means the great Sanhedrin. There were two lesser ones. Law in the Old and especially in the New Testament has a much wider meaning than that which is commonly given to it. It "stands for all and every knowledge, since all and every knowledge is requisite for the understanding of it," and hence to become a member of the Sanhedrin required an extensive acquaintance with existing literature and science. The Sanhedrins formed the crowns and highest consummation of the schools and academies, which were spread throughout the length and breadth of the land, eighty-five before the Christian Education had in fact been made compulsory. Ap. existing class was given to girls in connection with public schools. Numerous points of contact between the New Testament and Talmud. "Such terms as 'redemption,' 'baptism,' 'grace,' 'faith,' 'salvation,' 'regeneration,' 'son of Man,' 'Son of God,' 'kingdom of Heaven,' were not, as we are apt to think, words of vague meaning, but were household words of talmudical Judaism in which Christianity gave a higher meaning." The general character of the penal code of the Talmud is humane in the extreme. Of the "Haggadah," or legendary and imaginative part of the Talmud, the latter commented that a message was just then being received from London direct. This was said at 2:30 A. M., Valentia time, Feb. 2d. At 2:35 A. M. New York time, the following message was started from Valentia for San Francisco, passed through New York at 2:36 A. M. New York time; was received at San Francisco at 11:58 P. M. San Francisco time, Jan. 31, and was at once acknowledged—the whole process occupying two minutes actual time, and the distances traversed about 14,000 miles.

Immediately after the transmission of the message referred to, the operator at San Francisco sent an eighty word message to Valentia in three minutes, which the operator at Valentia repeated back in two minutes and fifty seconds. Distance about 5,000 miles.

A Funny Dog.

While Mr. Dickens was reading in Washington, a full grown dog in attendance barked violently, alarming and disturbing the audience. The Washington *Chronicle* in referring to the sensation created by "Bowser", tells the following incident which occurred in Vermont some years ago:

Rev. Mr. D., a venerable and forcible expounder of the Gospel, was in the habit of frequently rousing and calling the attention of his hearers, when he thought he was saying, and among the regular attendants of the church was a large Newfoundland dog, who frequently planted himself upon his hind quarters in front of the pulpit, and looked the minister squarely in the face. Under these circumstances, one sabbath the reverend gentleman spoke out so loudly and energetically that he awoke all the slumberers. "Here is an idea for you! I want you to take hold of it! Seize it! Instantly the dog perceived a personal application, and broke out with a growling bark. The whole congregation, even the deacon, found it as difficult to suppress laughter and return to sober business as did Mr. Dickens when he seemed to be all appreciated by at least one *fanny dog*.

No Building this Spring.

Philadelphia capitalists are slow to embark in any building enterprises on account of the present general stagnation in business. During the past year a large number of houses were put up in that city, and it is thought there will be no demand for either store rooms or dwellings this spring, which cannot easily be supplied. Should the determination to invest any more capital in building a large number of bricklayers, stone masons, carpenters and laborers will be thrown out of employment and forced to seek new homes.

—A Brussels letter to a Paris paper contains intelligence which will create a profound emotion on account of the painful circumstances connected with it. The Empress Charlotte has been duly informed by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians of the shocking catastrophe of Queretaro. The first movement of the Empress was to throw off her mourning, which was immediately followed by a flood of tears. Then, resuming all the firmness of her character, her Majesty became calm; she observed a long fast with her people, and suspected that a great calamity must have taken place. She at once requested to have mourning provided for her. The Queen of the Belgians has since continued constantly with her sister-in law, who supports this cruel trial thus far without injury to her health.

—The Muscatine (Iowa) *Courier* says that a little boy, son of Mr. Webb, of Marengo, fell backwards into a boiler of hot water and severely scalded his shoulders, and the usual kind of oil was applied and the little sufferer placed in bed. Shortly afterwards another oil was rubbed on his shoulders over the first. The little fellow soon screamed piteously, and smoke was observed issuing from the bed. An examination resulted in the discovery that the sheets were on fire, and that the boy's back had literally roasted. Indeed, so severe was the injuries that he died in a few hours. Physicians who were called gave the opinion that the mixed oils applied to the first burn had produced spontaneous combustion, which had ignited the sheets.

—Marshal Forey is hopelessly paralyzed, and so helpless that he cannot move, but must be carried by his servants. His mind, however, is as clear and active as ever. He has recently dictated to his aid-de-camp a pamphlet which will be issued under the title, "Europe in 1868."

—The Bradford County (Pa.) Republican Convention has passed resolutions recommending Grant for President and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

New Method of Lighting Streets and Public Places.

Paris is leading the way to a general reform in the matter of lighting streets and public places by night. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* grows quite enthusiastic over a recent public experiment made in front of the Hotel de Ville, a few nights ago, on the new method invented by Messrs. Tessier du Mothay and Marechals. To judge by the effect produced by the scientific judges who were present, and the applause of the surrounding crowd, the experiment proved a great success. When placed in competition and juxtaposition with new lights, the old established gas burners looked just what the *lanterns* of former days would do beside the former. The new method consists simply in promoting the complete combustion of the ordinary gas by the application of oxygen. The supply is communicated by a small tube in the centre of the ordinary gas light; and the effect, as estimated by the spectators, is to produce a light sixty times the intensity of the ordinary process of consumption. Indeed, by the judgment of all present, it will be necessary that the illuminations power should be moderated and deprived of its too "dazzling" effects by being passed through ground or colored glass, should the method come into common use. Now there is nothing very novel in the fact of a very brilliant light being produced by a supply of oxygen. But then to do so, has been found a very expensive process, entirely unfitting general application. The heads of Messrs. Mothay & Marechal is that they have discovered the means of effecting this at a very cheap rate. They procure their oxygen from the common atmosphere, How or by what means they do this is their secret. But they have succeeded in procuring it at such a rate that their oxygen costs them only 75 centimes the cubic meter, or about a fifth of the usual cost. Their calculation, therefore, is that three cubic meters of ordinary gas plus four cubic meters of oxygen, cost up together only a sou (nine francs, will give as much light as four cubic meters of ordinary gas, of the value of 54 francs. The inference is that, with experience we may now light our streets three or four times as effectually at half the expense.

Gift Enterprises.

Americans have dearly earned their reputation of being the most gullable race of people on the face of the globe. While they like to humbug their neighbors they can good humorously stand a large quantity of shrewd humbugging. This peculiarity of the people has developed a class of sharpers who are keen on every occasion to take undue advantage of the simplicity or, perhaps, the cupidity of their neighbors. The grand swindles under the caption of "Gift Enterprises," notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the community are again and again victimized by them, are still flourishing and prove attractive to the weak minded who have dollars to invest. In New York there are a score of these swindling concerns in full blast and singular to say all make it pay handsomely. On Saturday, the "Merchants and Bankers' Grand Presentation Concert" was announced by Clark, Wheeler & Co., who again before Justice Dowling, Mr. De Forest, of Brooklyn, had purchased tickets. He received a note from the swindlers, informing him that he had drawn a watch worth $300, and inviting him to call and receive it. He called, and was requested to deposit $10. M

THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
J. D. PENNIMAN, ... JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... N. P. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET.
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PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D 1786

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868. NUMBER 33.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Bills Passed—Supplement to Pittsburgh Mechanics Savings Bank—Normal School to Borrow Money—Disorderly Persons in McKeesport—Lawrenceville Gas Company—Pittsburgh Building and Savings Association—School Directors of Bellvue to Borrow Money—Salaries to Judges—Bridge Over the Ohio at Pittsburgh.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1868.

HOUSE

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Supplement for Mechanics Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, which authorizes investment in State and National securities.

Authorizing the South-western Normal College to borrow fifteen thousand dollars for building purposes.

Empowering the authorities of McKeesport to commit disorderly persons in default of fine.

Incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company, Allegheny county; capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Building and Saving Association of Pittsburgh, capital fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. NICE, of Schuylkill, offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to report the number and names of all President Judges, with amount received by each in 1867. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

The bill for a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville to Allegheny City was reported affirmatively.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railroad.

Also, for a steam ferry in the Allegheny River, from Canal street to Hare's Island.

The postage account of the House for January was four thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Legislative Matters.

CATTLE, &C., AT LARGE.

An Act has been read in place by Mr. Errett, to repeal an act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, and swine from running at large in the county of Allegheny, approved April 11th, 1862, so far as relates to the townships of Robinson and Chartiers.

TO PREVENT HUNTING.

An Act has been introduced in the House, providing that from and after its passage no person shall be permitted to enter upon any lands in the townships of Scott, Findley and Robinson, in the county of Allegheny, during the months of April and May, without first having obtained the consent of the owner or tenants in possession of said lands, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, and in default of payment of the same, the offender shall be committed to the county jail for forty-eight hours.

LAWRENCEVILLE GAS COMPANY.

An act to incorporate the Lawrenceville Gas Company has been passed by the House, providing:

SECTION 1. That W. W. Young, John Chislett, Jr., Dr. E. S. Banna, James H. Bonham, Leonard Jones, John Thomas R. Sill, John Murphy, Nelson P. Reed, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to establish a gas company in and within the borough of Lawrenceville, now a part and portion of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, and they or a majority of them are hereby authorized and empowered to establish such gas company, under the name, style and title of the Lawrenceville Gas Company, with the authority to erect and to supply that portion of the city of Pittsburgh, which was formerly the borough of Lawrenceville, with gas light, and also with like right and authority to supply with gas light any other locality or localities within the said county of Allegheny that may desire to be supplied with gas light by said company.

SEC. 2d. That the capital stock of the said gas company shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, to be organized, managed and conducted as provided by an act entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of gas and water companies," approved March 11th, 1857, and to be subject to all the restrictions and provisions, together with all the immunities, rights and privileges, contained in said act, and all acts and supplements thereto, insofar as the same are not hereby repealed.

SEC. 3d. The said company shall pay into the State Treasury a sum of one-half of one per centum upon their capital stock in four annual payments.

ESTATES AND SECURITIES.

An act read in place by Mr. Riddle, of the House, that where an executor or executors or an administrator or administrators sum *testamento annexo* have made sale, and conveyed the real estate of their testator, under a power contained in any last will and testament not sufficient authority for the same, but said will having been duly proved and letters testamentary granted as prescribed by the laws of this State, and have filed their account in the proper office of the proper county, charging themselves with the proceeds of such sale, and the said account has been duly confirmed by the Court of said county, such sale and conveyance shall be held to pass and convey the estate that was in the testator at the time of his decease, and intended to be conveyed as aforesaid, unless an action for the recovery of such real estate shall have been brought by the heirs or devisees of said testator within ten years after the confirmation of such account; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall affect the rights of parties to any suit now pending.

BUILDING AND SAVING INSTITUTION.

Read in place by Mr. Rea: That William Phillips, James S. Craig, George Sliras, James M'Auley, B. G. Morrison, David M'Cleland, H. L. English, Edward House, John J. Torley, M. W. Beltzhoover, George A. Bayard, R. W. Mackey, Thomas P. Houston, John Paul, Robert M. M'Gowen, Jared M. Brush, Wm. Temlinson, Thomas S. Bigelow, Joseph S. French, J. Heron Foster, W. O. Hughes, Jas. G. Weldon, Jno. Kelly, James Mawhinney, Jas. Blackmore, John Flynn, John F. Hunter, Charles Jeremy, Henry J. Moore, John H. Hare and Thomas Steel, their associates and assigns, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate under the name, style and title of the Building and Savings Association of the city of Pittsburgh, with power to alter the same at pleasure, by which they shall have perpetual succession and enjoy all the privileges pertaining to a corporation under the laws of this Commonwealth. The said association may hold, possess and enjoy to them and their successors any real estate in the county of Allegheny, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars in cash value, and may from time to time sell, grant, demise, lease, or dispose of the same or any part thereof in fee simple, or for any less estate, and accept liens by mortgage or judgment for any portion of the purchase money due them. That the capital stock of the association shall be fifty thousand dollars in shares of fifty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars at any time by a vote of the majority of the stock, at a meeting called for the purpose. That the said association shall have full power and authority to erect and build houses and to contract for the erection, building and finishing houses, either singly or in uniform blocks and rows. That the said institution may receive money on deposit, for which interest shall be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum. To secure the depositors from loss, all money so deposited shall be considered a first lien upon all the realty, and all mortgages issued to the corporation. That the capital stock of said company and money left on deposit shall be invested in purchasing or building houses, erecting thereon dwelling houses, stores or other buildings as shall be considered judicious and safe investments, and in selling or disposing of their property the hand money improved in no case, be less than one-fourth of the original cost of ground, building and improvements, and the residue of the purchase money shall be secured to the stockholders and depositors by first bond and mortgage on the property so sold, and payable in such sums or sums and at such time or times as the Board of Directors may determine.

This bill has been passed by the House, 80 to 3.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of discharged army officers, relative to increased compensation voted in 1864.

Of manufacturers of Cleveland and merchants of New York relative to oppressiveness of internal revenue tax.

From citizens of Minnesota praying aid for the Northern Pacific Railroad; also, in regard to protection of American citizens abroad.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to allow persons now occupying land on the islands in the Great Maimi river preemption of the same on taking the proper steps and paying two dollars and fifty cents an acre.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill in addition to the act to establish a uniform system of Banking. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then took up Mr. PATTERSON'S (New Hampshire) substitute, reported from the Committee on Retrenchment, for the sec. in addition to the act regulating the tenure of certain offices.

After some verbal amendments, Mr. CAMERON moved to strike out the proviso authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint five special agents.

After debate, lost—eight to thirty.

Mr. STUART offered a proviso that the names and amounts paid sub-agents shall be reported to the Senate at the commencement of each session.

Messrs. SHERMAN, ANTHONY and HENDERSON opposed the amendment, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the bill was further amended by including Railroad Commissioners in its provisions.

Mr. HARLAN moved to add an additional section authorizing the President to appoint Indian agents for Iowa, Dakotah and Montana, with authority to discontinue at any time. After debate adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out section third, providing for discontinuing all such offices ten days after the passage of the act, and requiring their re-appointment and confirmation by the Senate.

Without action, the special order was postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice he would call up the funding bill on Thursday next.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to create an Indian Department, and to provide for the government and civilization of Indians.

Also, (he said by request,) a bill to render more efficient the conduct of Indian affairs.

Both were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate proceeded to executive session for Monday.

Mr. ANTHONY then called up the resolution to print ten thousand copies of the reports on the Stanton matter, accepting the amendment by Mr. BUCKALEW to include the President's message.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. BEATTY on the Committee on Invalid Pensions in place of Mr. Hamilton, deceased.

Mr. PRICE, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill restoring lands to market along the line of the Pacific Railroad and branches. Passed. The bill provides that nothing in the act of July, 1st, 1862, or acts amendatory thereof, shall be held to authorize the withdrawal or exclusion from settlement or entry under the provisions of the preemption and homestead laws of even numbered sections along the line of such railroads; provided they shall be rated at two dollars and fifty cents an acre, and be subject only to entry under those laws. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to restore to homestead settlement or pre-emption even number sections of land belonging to the Government and now withdrawn from market on both sides of the railroad and branches whenever they shall so definitively locate.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Made special order for Tuesday.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, for an appropriation for the harbor at Port Washington. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The House proceeded to business of a private character.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a large number of bills granting pensions to soldiers and widows and orphans of soldiers. Passed.

After the morning hour,

Mr. POLAND offered as a question of privilege a resolution for a new drawing of seats on Monday next, on the ground that when the drawing of seats for this Congress in March last took place three States were not represented.

The proposition created a considerable breeze and opposition.

Mr. STEVENS, after observing if there was to be a new deal and shuffle every time the other States were admitted, there would be the same work in a fortnight's time, while the Representatives from Alabama are admitted.

The resolution was finally adopted—yeas eighty-six, nays seventy-four.

Mr. MCCLURG, from Committee on Southern Railroads, made a report, with views, on the bill which, on Friday, submitted by Mr. CHANLER, was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The Time Extended for Voting—Defeat of the Constitution Certain—The Military Authorities charged with being Hostile to Reconstruction.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 7.—A Montgomery, Alabama, special to the *World*, of the 6th, says: The extension of the election over Saturday is due to the representations sent from this city to Washington. General Meade will arrive here to-morrow. The vote is still light and without frauds. The Constitution cannot be carried. Every effort is exerted to separate the elections on the Constitution and for officers under it, but General Grant ordered him not to interfere.

In South Alabama the heavy negro portion is voting light. North Alabama has not been heard from. Thirty-six hundred negroes out of forty-five hundred have voted to date in this county—the Radical stronghold in the State. Thirty thousand votes have been cast in the State so far, but eighty-six thousand are necessary to carry ratification. Several attempts were made to-day to stuff ballot boxes, but were detected by challengers, and the bogus votes were thrown out.

An Atlanta special to the *Tribune* says: Reports, letters and dispatches declare that since the change of command, in the removal of General Swayne, the efforts of military officers and Republicans intended to defeat the Constitution. New registers, hostile to reconstruction, were appointed at Selma. The freedmen were ordered to vote only on such a Board. Registers have been instructed to change all votes which make an election in the time prescribed impossible. Thousands of the newly enrolled persons in North Alabama have largely registered, in order to count at non-voting. Lowndes county, which cast the voting place for 5,500 votes. Elmore county has a single ballot box, in charge of rebel judges, while in Chambers county there is no election. Reports from many other counties the election is a farce. It is computed that twenty thousand votes will be lost to the Constitution. Hundreds of freedmen are walking in the rain from day to day to get a chance to vote. No blame is attached to General Meade, whose instructions were liberal and proper. The Superintendent chosen by General Hayden, ordered the election to be conducted according to the laws of Alabama.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A Montgomery (Alabama) special says the Constitution will certainly be defeated.

Postscript, February 7.—Total votes yesterday, 22,000; whites, 734 negroes; to-day, 13 whites, 392 negroes.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—B. B. Van Valkenburg, Minister at Japan, informs the citizens of the United States, that he and his colleagues have made arrangements with the Japanese Government by which the city of Yeddo, the town of Nogato, on the west coast, and the Harbor at Ebisumeusato, on the island of Sado, will be open to them to trade and reside in, pursuant to treaty stipulation, on the first day of April next.

—Late Arizonia advices state that General Palmer's Pacific Railroad surveying party was at Hardyville on January 15th. The line of survey crosses the Colorado river, twenty-five miles below Fort Lajave. The route is unexpectedly favorable. Opposition in the thirty-second parallel were recalled and work stopped in that direction.

—E. M. Shape, operator in the Western Union Telegraph office at Milwaukee, Wis., sent six hundred and thirty-one words in sixty minutes, which were legibly copied by Edward Curry, operator of St. Paul, Minn., a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, and handed the copy to the printers in good shape.

—An accident occurred Wednesday night to the stock express train on the Erie railroad, near Binghampton. A car load of potatoes was thrown from the track, tipped over and was set on fire, burning to death a boy named Reardon, of Brooklyn, and severely burning Thos. Fitzgibbons, of Binghampton.

—A portion of the body of a negro woman was found in a bale of cotton at Bluff City shed, Tennessee, on Thursday. On examination, another bale revealed the other portion. The cotton had been stored for the past two years, and the remains were shrivelled up like a mummy.

—A daughter of John Alston, aged three years, while walking out Jefferson street, Memphis, yesterday, was seized by a negro woman and carried off. The police were unable to gain any clue to her whereabouts.

—Ways and means are being devised by committees to secure the holding of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Col. Bogy, of St. Louis, member of the National Committee, has been authorized to pledge any amount of money necessary to secure the object.

—In the first revenue district of Missouri, the taxes collected for 1867 was $3,511,200. Of this amount $166,685 was derived from manufactures and production, $667,193 withdrawn from bonds, and $341,330 for incomes.

—At Montreal, Canada, Wednesday night the hardware store of Haldim & Co., was totally destroyed by fire. Several explosions of gun powder took place, and three firemen were severely injured. Insured for $12,000.

—Resolutions denouncing the course of Wall street stock operators in regard to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, offered on Change at Chicago, on Thursday, were disposed of yesterday by being laid on the table.

—In the Kansas Legislature, on the 6th, an act was passed allowing any person, without regard to sex or *color*, to practice law in the Courts, if possessed of the requisite qualifications.

—It is denied that Representative Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has given testimony on the charges against Justice Field of the Supreme Court.

—Judge R. A. Chapman was confirmed by the Executive Council yesterday, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

—At Montreal, Canada, James Henry was burned to ashes in a coal yard, an excavated coal hole falling upon him.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

British Minister Received.

Public Debt Statement.

Proposed National Convention at Cincinnati.

McArdle Case in the Supreme Court.

The Case of Justice Field.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1868.

BRITISH MINISTER RECEIVED.

The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, was introduced to the President today by the Secretary of State. In the course of his reply to Mr. Thornton's pleasant address the President said: "The people of the United States will believe that her Majesty is entirely sincere in the kindly message which, under her command, you have delivered to me, and this belief will encourage them to hope for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT, FEBRUARY 1.

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,212,352,041 80
Debt bearing currency interest	288,708,630
Matured debt not presented for payment	12,988,159 19
Debt bearing no interest	418,624,845 51
Total debt	2,931,284,686 50
Amount in treasury, coin	93,491,162 70
Amount in treasury, currency	25,878,180 61
Total	124,069,313 31
Debt less cash in treasury	2,807,215,373 19
The warrants issued during the month of January were	2,990,973

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

A movement is being made for a call for a National Convention at Cincinnati to-day, by prominent Democrats from all the United States. The character of the Convention will probably be somewhat political as well as material, it being the object to bring the Government into a policy under the control of the producing interests. The Convention will be called under the auspices of the National Cheap Freight Association, with a view to nominate for President and Vice President, to represent the interests of production, will without doubt be put in nomination.

THE MCARDLE CASE.

The McArdle case came up in the Supreme Court to-day. Attorney General Stanbery appeared and continued the argument on behalf of the plaintiff and against the motion to dismiss the case on the ground of special provisions. He was followed by Senator Trumbull, who closed the argument. The basis of his argument was that the case "is not a case at all," was that neither the Constitution of the United States nor the statutes of Congress made in pursuance thereof, conferred upon the Supreme Court the cases of this character. He defended the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, and, recalling in the recommendation of a resolution respectfully and earnestly urging upon Congress the enactment of such measures as will enable the country shall one day to compete with the commerce of other nations on the ocean, and thereby permit promoters of our mercantile interests to search for and maintain her proud position on the high seas.

General Walbridge offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Transportation, that this Convention hereby recognizes the propriety of Congressional action in nationalizing the telegraph system, by authorizing companies to extend their lines all over the United States whenever and wherever the public convenience may require such lines, without annoyance from any local legislation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Foreign Commerce reported, recommending the passage of the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep sympathy the accounts of destitution and suffering existing in the South, and would earnestly express the hope that Congress will devise such measures as will, without loss to the Government, stimulate the industry and speedily and permanently restore prosperity in that section of country.

The same committee on Transportation made a report, including resolutions earnestly recommending Congress to cooperate with the Legislatures of States interested in measures which will make certain the opening of a ship canal adequate to pass vessels of one thousand tons burden from the Atlantic coast to the channel of the great lakes to the Mississippi; that a ship canal around the falls of Niagara virtually essential to the prosperity of the nation, and a necessity that demands the attention and action of Congress. The report was adopted.

Mr. Hatch, of Buffalo, offered the following, which was laid over:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the commerce upon the Canals of the State of New York is national, and the people of all the States are interested in cheap transportation between the food consuming States and the food producing States of the West, that this Convention recommend Congress, after the usual survey and report of the Government engineers, to make the improvement of the public works, to appropriate sufficient money to improve those transit lines of inland commerce to their utmost capacity, that the transportation of western productions in the cheapest and shortest time to some seacoast city, provided the people of the State of New York shall, through their Legislature, enact in the laws or adopt in their Constitution sections, that after the payment of all debts created by the canal enlargement and maintenance of the canals, thereafter they will levy no more or greater tolls upon property transported upon their canals than will pay the cost of their repair or further improvement.

Mr. Tobey, from Committee on Foreign Commerce, reported a resolution recommending

The Pittsburgh Gazette

PUBLISHED BY

FENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING,

No. 86 Fifth Street.

F. B. FENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED, } Editors. } Business Managers.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY:

Three Copies, per year, by mail, each.....$1 50
Five " " " " 1 25
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to club..... 1 15

TERMS FOR DAILY:

Single copies..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week,)..... 15 "
Mail Subscribers, (per year,)..... $6.00.
Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 8, 1868.

THE GAZETTE has been selected by the County Commissioners to do the public printing at their disposal. We appreciate this mark of favor towards our journal, and receive it as fresh evidence of the continued recognition of its superior claims and merits as an advertising medium. Through wise and just discrimination the GAZETTE has been selected as official paper of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and, in this instance, of Allegheny county. We feel that these marks of favor and partiality have been warranted by our wide and extended circulation, but at the same time cannot help feeling under renewed obligations to friends who have thus far encouraged and sustained us in our efforts to furnish a journal equal in size and general excellence to any published in the Commonwealth.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The report of this institution lies before us, and in its array of facts and figures suggests a good deal for reflection. Here is an extensive institution within whose walls during the past year have been gathered and maintained at a large expense ($20,000) 340 persons in the prime of life. Of this large number 222 have been admitted during the year, and 154 discharged, showing that there have entered 68 more than have come out. If it were a church, or a school, or even a workshop, this large increase and number would be a hope ul sign, but of this number 10 were guilty of arson, 28 had committed burglary, 28 had stolen horses, 33 had been convicted of murder, 19 were counterfeiters, and 17 guilty of rape. Most of them are in the prime of life, and many of them had left useful occupations for a home in the Penitentiary. Of the 486 at present there, 9 were butchers, 6 bakers, 11 blacksmiths, 18 carpenters, 15 engineers, 12 machinists, 23 shoemakers, 8 tailors, 5 physicians. Out of the 486 we find 225 temperate men, and 419 that can either read or write, or do both.

Now it certainly is a very interesting inquiry what shall be done with so large a number of men, who by age and education might be useful, but who are and have been worse than useless. Can any thing be done for them while in prison? The remarkable fact in the physician's report that out of the one hundred and fifty-two persons discharged only five went out in no better health than that with which they had entered. Two of these were consumptives, 2 suffered from enlargement of the heart, and one from epilepsy—the other 147 went out improved. This striking fact shows that penitentiary life may be turned to account in improving the *bodily health* of the convict. More than one-half, two hundred and fifty out of less than five hundred have been taught to read and write, and that too under the greatest disadvantages, for none of them are children. This fact shows that life in a penitentiary may be turned to some account in its victims. And if we look at the labor account, we see that a prison may be made profitable, even in a pecuniary point of view. But the great question is—can a prison be made a reformatory? Ought it to aim at this object? Is a convict simply to be shut up—so that he cannot harm society? Has he no rights at all? If not, then why not execute him? Why make him a burden to the community whom he has wronged? What claim has he to food, clothing, and an expensive house? The fact that he is not shot implies that society regards him as still having some rights—the right to live. Or we say that he is put in prison to be punished, as well as to keep him from harming society. But if punishment is the object then—punish him, torment him, torture him, lengthen out his confinement to the greatest extent consistent with the greatest punishment. In other words, make society as safe as possible, and the prisoner as miserable as possible. But that such is not the aim of punishment is evident from the fact that most of these 486 men are to be returned to society, after a longer or shorter period, and if so, it is clearly the object and should be held to be the duty of society so to manage prison life that the discharged convict shall be worth more to himself and society, *out of jail than in it.* Any other system converts crime into capital and so far forth speculates in iniquities. But one man reformed out of one hundred is worth more to the community than ten thousand dollars gain per annum with no reformation. It is not *money* but *men* that we ought to turn out of our penitentiaries.

Now, whatever tends towards reformation is to be fostered. The recovery of health, the acquisition of knowledge and of habits of industry, the opportunity of ameliorating or shortening their sentence by good conduct *and never by pardon*, except where the conviction has been through mistake, are some of the things which tend that way. Now we ask is solitary confinement the best way to secure these things? Is education as easily carried on in the solitary as in the congregated system. Is not education, whether by books or teachers, an infringment on that system? Trade learning is impossible alone, and in the company of a teacher or fellow learners is no longer a solitary system. Even when the prisoners are remanded to their cells solitariness is an impossibility. Gaspipes, waterpipes, windows and floors, all in course of time become means of communication, with this special demoralizing result, that it is against law, contrary to the system, and therefore a constant influence for evil. The convict is in a state of chronic disobedience and deception, with the stimulating feeling that he is outwitting his enemies.

But we have said enough. The efficient officers of the Institution have thrown out suggestions in their report which deserve the careful consideration of all those who are interested in our criminal population.

SENATOR SHUMAKER, of Luzerne county, has brought forward a project for a Registry Law, which meets with favor from most, if not all, Republican members of the Legislature. It should be borne in mind, however, that even under Registry Laws gigantic frauds have been perpetrated upon the elective franchise, and that no stringency of statutory provisions will make bad men honest. The danger, therefore, is on the side of inexactness. What is wanted is a Registry that will let all rightful voters in, and without unnecessary perplexity, and keep out the largest number of fraudulent votes, by making illegal voting as difficult as possible. But, by all means enact the law. If experience shall prove it to be defective, it will, also, indicate what amendments will render it effectual.

BOOMING OF THE ALLEGHENY.

For many years a famous boom has spanned the Susquehanna river at Williamsport. The object of this device is to catch and detain saw logs, cast into the stream, higher up, and marked with the names or brands of the respective owners thereof. It is a matter of dispute whether this contrivance has promoted the common welfare of the men who are engaged in lumbering on the upper waters of the stream. There is no question but it has proved a source of large profits to the owners of the boom. It has, moreover, contributed to swell the population and business importance of the town at which it is located by giving it a practical monopoly of the manufacture of lumber for the tributary country.

The owners of this boom are abundantly satisfied with its bearings upon their personal interests. Indeed, they are so pleased therewith that they wish to duplicate their advantages. To this end they have visited Harrisburg and instituted explorations, to see if they can get a bill through the two Houses and the Executive Chamber, authorizing them to construct a boom across the Allegheny river, at or near Freeport.

Within a few months past we have made several statements relative to the masses of valuable timber existing in the upper portions of the Allegheny Valley; of the introduction of tanneries, affording a local and important demand for hemlock bark; and of the immediate expansion of the lumbering interest consequent thereon. Of course, lumber dealers understand that timber cut while the sap is up, so as to facilitate bark peeling will not last more than half as long as timber cut when the sap is down; but the enhanced value of the bark will cause speedy and wide slashing in the hemlock forests. It may reasonably be conjectured, furthermore, that the general destruction of timber, which goes on steadily, without foreknought as to the condition of on-coming generations, will, on the whole, enable the owners of deteriorated lumber to obtain as much for it as under other circumstances they would realize for stock of the soundest and most enduring description.

But this is not to the present purpose. These Williamsport boom men want to monopolize the lumber traffic of the Allegheny, or, at least, to levy toll upon it, which the erection of a boom would certainly enable them to do. It is of importance, therefore, to consider what the effect of their contemplated enterprise would be on the saw-mill interests above and on the course of navigation, ascending and descending, for ordinary commercial purposes.

As to the mill owners above, it is presumed they will give this subject prompt consideration, and then act as efficiently as shall seem to them for the best. They are not only hardy, but intelligent, and may safely be left to take care of their own care, in their own way. Connected with them, more or less directly, are the lumber dealers here and down the Ohio. Their welfare is not so directly involved, but they will, doubtless, feel impelled to give attention to the proposition now brought forward.

So far as relates to general commercial transactions, it is of moment to note the natural differences between the Susquehanna and the Allegheny. The former is a broad and shallow stream, with a bed abounding in protruding rocks. It has a descending navigation, at particular seasons, when copious rains or dissolving snows swell the volume of its waters. But it has no ascending navigation. Going up from Port Deposite to the Forks, at Northumberland, there are only here and there pools of sufficient depth to float a light-draft steamboat. From Northumberland upwards, whether by the North Branch to Otsego Lake, or the West Branch up to the fastnesses of the Allegheny Mountains, the same phenomenon constantly recurs. It may well be questioned if the cold weather here, gentlemen—thirty and forty degrees below zero. Some two and a half feet of level snow, and a wind now and again, which means almost daily, cold enough to congeal the the warmest sympathies of the greatest philanthropist that ever existed, is no joke—has been taken into consideration the price of cord wood ($8 per cord) besides the sawing of the same, you will perhaps agree with me that the neighborhood of a Pennsylvania coal bed would be a desideratum. Nevertheless, our streets are thronged with sleds and sleighs, and all, high or low, poor or rich, throughout the winter, coming down hill to the millionaire banker with blood horses, bells, furs and driver, every one "goes in" for the excitement.

Such glorious blocks of ice as we manufacture here!—blocks of any length and width wanted, by three to four feet in thickness, and as clear as the limpid waters of the Mississippi, of which it is made.

Our Legislature is now in session. Of course it is Republican in majority, but here and there can be found among its members men who, in times past as now, throw all the influence at their command in behalf of whipped traitors, and who, to-day, if in their power so to do, would undo all the glorious deeds achieved by the Boys in Blue. It was a bitter pill to the Cops, the resolution endorsing Congress for the reinstatement of Stanton. This week they prayed that the bitter cup might pass from their lips untouched, but it wouldn't do. They drank, deep and all. *Gloria in excelsis!*

The congregation of the late Dr. Riddle stand impeached, to-day, in this city of robbery. How say you, gentlemen, Trustees of the Third Presbyterian N. S. Church, guilty or not? Your accusers are the congregation of the House of Hope, of this city. Have you forgotten that part of the decalogue which forbids the coveting of your neighbors' goods? Is man servant? Under the circumstances, we can only console ourselves with the stereotyped phrase used on all occasions, by all public bodies:—"We trust that our loss will be the gain of Rev. F. A. Noble, as well as that of yours."

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IN FRANCE conservatism has recently received a new shock. From time immemorial there it has been customary to educate girls of the middle and higher classes in convents. Not long ago certain parents became dissatisfied with the quality of instruction their daughters got, and began to send them to attend lectures delivered by able men employed for the purpose by private enterprise. Soon the Government interposed, not to stop the innovation, but to establish a connection between these teachers and girls and the University of Paris. A regular course of instruction has been adopted, embracing a wide range. Crowds of girls, including two neices of the Empress, attend the courses. Bishop DUPANLOUP could not, however, restrain his veneration for antiquity. In a vigorous pamphlet he exclaims: "Our girls have hitherto been educated on the knees of the Church; we are now going to pass them into the arms of the University." He is farther scandalized that the movement has extended into the provincial towns, where the lectures are to be given in the Mairie, so that the girls will have to pass to and from their studies under the eyes of policemen and other profane persons. All this lamentation is of no avail. The movement is a success.

In these modern days conservatism really has a hard time of it. Turn which way it will, and whatever matter may come up, it is sure to get shocked. If it had died a century ago, and been decently buried, as reason demanded, it would have escaped inflictions which constantly increase in number and severity as the sun of civilization mounts towards the zenith.

THE Conservative and Democratic journals have been puzzling their heads for some days over the brilliant Republican triumph at the special election for Congressman in the Eighth District of Ohio. They profess to understand what the apparent reaction in that State, and in that particular district, last October meant; but this grand advance confounds their calculations. They hoped the Republican party was falling into decay, and this display of lusty life baffles them. Well; they will have many shocks of this sort next fall, when all along the Republican line the advance shall be sounded and made.

AFTER the restoration of Secretary Stanton the President subsided into a condition of quietude, without attempting any of the energetic acts he promised to perform if the Office Tenure bill was enforced in the case of that gentleman. He has, within a day or two, broken out against Mr. Rollins, threatening to disregard the law of Congress in his consuming zeal to maintain what he conceives to be the true interpretation of the Constitution.

IN A recent case in New York, the Court sustained a claim for damages against the Central Railroad Company, in consequence of injuries occasioned by a broken rail. It was held that common carriers of persons were bound to furnish trustworthy vehicles, irrespective of all questions of negligence.

IT is proposed to build a line of railroad between Zanesville and Cleveland. Such a road would pay largely and greatly enhance the value of property along the route, and contribute much to the prosperity of Cleveland, Wooster, Millsburg, Medina and Zanesville.

—Chicago had another fire on Wednesday night, which burned one woman to death, rendered twelve families homeless, and destroyed upwards of $30,000 worth of property.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, under date of January 8, 1868, wrote from Louisiana to a friend:

"Your sufferings and losses have been to me ever present through all the trials to which you so feelingly refer. The desolation which every where presents itself in that once prosperous country fills every heart with sorrow; but I hope and trust a better time will soon come to bless. The patient fortitude, the cheerful energy, and manly virtue, which our people display in the depth of their misfortune, cannot fail to bring the due reward."

It is evident he begins to comprehend from what a surpassing degree of prosperity into what a depth of wretchedness he and his associates plunged the Southern States. It is most unfortunate that his remorse comes too late to be beneficial.

WE SAID, a day or two ago, that the democratic organs did not know what to make of the Republican victory, at the special election in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio. We were a little too fast. One of them, the Dayton *Ledger*, Mr. Vallandigham's organ, has found out what it meant. It says:

"This is the first gun of the Presidential campaign of 1868, and indicates a Republican majority next fall, in Ohio, of from twelve to twenty thousand."

More of the democratic journals will ascertain "what is the matter" in due season.

ST. PAUL, January 23th, 1868.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—What is the matter with your mailing clerk? What have I done, that I, your "constant reader" and payer in advance, should receive occasionally, as I have received to-day, a weekly issue, just one week older than it should be? Only think of it! in these days of submarine telegraphs, me, your correspondent, carrying home on the 25th of January a copy of the GAZETTE dated January 15th. Personally, Messrs. Editors, you do not know me. Were it otherwise, I am quite sure you would "pity the sorrows of a poor old man." I am on the shady side of fifty. I am striving with all my might to imitate that Saint of old, Job, in exercising patience under all difficulties, and in my own imperfect way succeed now and again, but I will leave it for you to say whether, under the present circumstances, I was not fully warranted in recollecting Harper's famous anecdote of that famous stream, and tempted to exclaim, Yuba Damm. Now, the GAZETTE has its thousands of readers every where, and would it be much trouble for you to whisper in the ear of your clerk to select some other subscriber (say in our lately acquired Russian possessions) upon whom to play any further practical jokes he may have in store, and as the boys have it, "immortalize him?"

The cold weather here, gentlemen—thirty and forty degrees below zero. Some two and a half feet of level snow, and a wind now and again, which means almost daily, cold enough to congeal the the warmest sympathies of the greatest philanthropist that ever existed, is no joke—has been taken into consideration the price of cord wood ($8 per cord) besides the sawing of the same, you will perhaps agree with me that the neighborhood of a Pennsylvania coal bed would be a desideratum. Nevertheless, our streets are thronged with sleds and sleighs, and all, high or low, poor or rich, throughout the winter, coming down hill to the millionaire banker with blood horses, bells, furs and driver, every one "goes in" for the excitement.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Among the noble projects of the leading denominations is the establishment of Homes for aged and indigent members. In some of the leading cities of the East these institutions have been organized on a grand scale, and have received liberal aid from the members of their respective churches. Almost every church, especially in cities, have the poor in their membership. By the establishment of a Home, the poor will receive more permanent aid, and not relief now and then, as at present, and when the sympathies of their churches are awakened. Recently we chronicled the consummation of the purchase of a fine building and grounds by the Methodists of Philadelphia. Last week this body of Christians in Baltimore held a grand re-union at Maryland Institute Hall, to raise funds for opening a Home for this class of persons in the Methodist churches of that city. Recently a movement has been set on foot to establish a Baptist Home in Philadelphia. The project is in the hands of a number of leading Baptist laymen of that city, who will doubtless prosecute the matter to final success. It is proposed to raise at least twenty-five thousand dollars for this object.

An Independent Methodist Church in Boston has had great success during its existence of nine years, according to *Zion's Herald*, there having been over eight hundred conversions, and of baptisms three hundred and twenty-nine. The church is Congregational in government, Baptist as respects immersion, and Methodist in doctrine and mode of worship.

Rev. A. G. Watkins, a probationer in the Holston M. E. Conference, Tennessee, who was converted since the close of the war, was for several years a Representative from Tennessee in Congress.

The novelty of hearing of Roman Catholic Sunday Schools, is passing away. It seems to be now an arm of service among the Catholics as among the Protestant denominations. The report of the Roman Catholic Sunday School Union of New York City reveals the fact that forty-five thousa d children of that Church are regularly receiving religious instruction, or one-third of the total number of children from five to fifteen years of age, according to the last census.

At the installation of a Presbyterian minister, at Passaic, N. J., by the Newark Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Thompson, a colored man of the Oberlin School, and stationed at Newark, assisted in the ordination service, by laying on hands.

Rev. Newman Hall, in acknowledging the testimonial by the members of his church, stated that he had never received a shilling for any one of the lectures delivered, or sermons preached out of the ordinary course. He says at three universities they had made him a doctor, but he is determined not to change his name, and be plain Newman Hail to the end of the chapter.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, furnishes every Sunday morning a breakfast to the poor. The breakfast consists of coffee, and bread and butter.

Father Taylor, the noted sailors' preacher at Boston, has resigned his chaplaincy, and retires after nearly half a century of service with the Seamen's Aid Society.

The *Independent* says eleven new churches were organized last year in connection with the Missions of the American Board. The additions to the union churches by professions were eleven hundred and sixty-seven.

The colporteur work of the American Tract Society has been prosecuted with great vigor in the South, resulting in cheering success. Sixty colporteurs have been in commission there this year; who, in addition to other useful results, have organized or aided nearly thirteen hundred Sabbath Schools, embracing about one hundred thousand scholars, who have been supplied with small libraries.

Some weeks ago the contributions of the Methodists during the grand Centenary year, (1866) were reported at something over six millions of dollars. Quite a number of Conferences had not then reported the amount of their contributions. We learn by recent statements that full fifty-two annual Conferences report an aggregate of $8,241,455.17. Four Conferences are yet to report, and two have reported in part. It is possible the grand total will reach *nine millions of dollars.* At the opening of the Centenary year it was estimated that four or five millions would be the outside limit. The "Sunday School Children's Fund," to be used to assist meritorious scholars of both sexes in securing a more advanced education, is nearly sixty thousand dollars.

Grace Episcopal Church, New York City, took up a missionary collection Sunday before last of five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

The first attempt to establish a Universalist Society at Washington City, was made within a week or so. The recent action of Unitarians, in ejecting colored children out of a Sunday School, will help the Universalists, at least it is supposed three-fourths of the audience at the organization of the Universalist Society, were Unitarians.

The *Repository* says the Episcopalians are "devouring" and appropriating to themselves certain delapidated Universalist societies. It, however prefers that Liberal Christians should do this work, than Episcopalians and other Partialist sects.

The *Liberal Christian*, speaking of the *New Covenant*, of Chicago, argues that while it is well edited and a handsome sheet, its creed may be summed up in three articles: 1. No one who is not a member of the Universalist denomination can possibly be saved. 2. The Unitarians are "the abomination of desolation spoken of by the Prophet Daniel." 3. The *Liberal Christian* is the devil.

At the recent Union Presbyterian Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., action was taken favorable to holding Parochial Conventions, to comprise Presbyterian bodies in a neighborhood, to meet for the purpose of conference and prayer in relation to the Union movement, and to pray for the increased effusion of the Holy Spirit upon all the churches. By this means, it is believed, the spirit of union will be transmitted to the masses of the membership.

Rev. W. M. Ferry, who died at Grand Haven, Michigan, the founder of the city, besides leaving one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars to his wife and children, bequeathed nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to benevolent objects of a religious and educational character. He was a graduate of Union College, and studied theology with Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring, of New York.

The First English Reformed (German) church of Baltimore has been favored with an addition of forty-four persons, of whom forty are heads of families.

The Preachers' Meeting of this city, comprising the resident Methodist Episcopal pastors, have been discussing for several weeks, at their Monday sessions, the best method of preaching in order to reach and save men. At last Monday's meeting, it was resolved to hold union or co-operative meetings—ministers and members of the respective Methodist Episcopal churches, uniting in the services at one church for a week, visiting each church in turn in the two cities. The first of the series is to be held at Liberty street church, Rev. W. H. Locke pastor, commencing next Monday evening, Rev. E. B. Snyder preaching the sermon, to be followed by Revs. J. W. Baker, S. Burt, L. McGuire, and S. M. Hickman. Meetings have been held in this church for two or three weeks past, and considerable revival interest prevails. Quite a number of persons have professed conversion, and have united with the church, among whom are several promising young men. Mr. Locke is laboring in an indefatigable manner to promote the interests of the church, and is succeeding.

The First Christian Church, Allegheny, of which Joseph King is the Pastor, is said to be in a very flourishing condition, the ordinance of christian baotism having been administered nearly every Lord's Day and evening for many weeks past. The number of additions to the church during the year 1867, was *sixty*, and the whole number of communicants at the present time is four hundred and forty-six. A series of meetings began in this church last evening, during the continuance of which the Pastor will be assisted by Dr. W. A. Belding, of Troy, New York.

EPHEMERIS.

—New York is soon to have another big cock fight.

—Diptheria is epidemic among the children of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

—On the 3d of February Horace Greely will be fifty seven years old.

—The insurance companies of Cincinnati lost over $250,000 in two days last week.

—There are more than twenty-two millions of acres of unimproved land in Texas.

—26,860 passengers were carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company last year.

—The people of Burlington, Iowa, have been enjoying fine sleighing on the river lately.

—An English church is to be erected on the battle field of Montana. At least it is so stated.

—Great mortality has prevailed among the cattle in the southern part of Kansas this winter.

—There are twelve hundred Good Templars and fourteen lodges in Wayne county, New York.

—Mr. Stanton may have many virtues, says an exchange, but resignation is not one of them.

—When is a little poem like an acre of land unpaid for? When it is Anacreontic.—*Evening Bulletin.*

—Capt. Grant, the African explorer, has been requested by Gen. Napier to join the Abyssinian expedition.

—Some fifteen hundred Baltimore vessels are engaged in the oyster business, and they take about fourteen millions of bushels annually to that city.

—The Arkansas Republican Convention has nominated General Powell Clayton for Governor, and Colonel James N. Johnson for Lieutenant Governor.

—Senator Morton's great speech in reply to Doolittle's labored effort was a glorious one. Persons who have been familiar with the halls of Congress for years say that they have never heard its equal.

—Some cats live to be twenty-eight years old. One who had attained that great age, but who was an evident Methusaleh among the feline race, died lamented in Cleveland recently. "Gone but not forgotten."

—Louisville has a knack of getting up very mysterious affairs. The body of a man has been found there and nobody knows him nor how he got there, and of course the papers are busily engaged in agonizing over the mystery.

—In 1560 the population of Charleston (S. C.) was about 40,000, and now it scarcely reaches 15,000; fifteen deaths per week is the usual average there, which is a large one, and if continued should, we think, depopulate the place.

—The Union League Club of New York has leased for ten years Mr. Leonard Jerome's splendid mansion, on Madison Square, originally intended for the Jockey Club. The Union League has appropriated $50,000 for furnishing their new house.

—California is an insatiable State; not satisfied with the boundless prodigality which dame nature has shown there, the Californians have taken to planting and raising pine apples, and have been successful. We really think anything would grow in that favored land.

—A new use has been found for the great Pennsylvania product, petroleum. Champagne is made of it. If all the champagne drank should hereafter be made of petroleum, the search for wells would become as brisk as ever, for the supply would have to be doubled.

—The Swedenborgian Society of Chicago has meetings of a social nature every week, when the pastor joins them and *dances when they dance.* This has caused so much dissatisfaction in clerical circles in that town that the Swedenborgian pastor is not recognized by his *Christian* and clerical brethren. Such Christian character.

—A boy in Cincinnati was cutting ice from the pavement in front of his father's house, on Thursday last. He struck a terrific blow at the ice, but hit his foot, completely severing his five toes and the end of his boot. An attempt, made by the physician called in, to join the parts again, was unsuccessful, and the boy will have a clump foot all his life.

—What a stir would be created in Paris if Napoleon were to do as Solomon did in his time, when he found that there were about two hundred thousand strangers in Jerusalem, and set them all to work as hewers and carriers of wood, as drawers of water and bed carriers. Such treatment would have the effect of keeping a goodly number of people at home now-a-days.

—The citizens of Amherst are behind the age. An outcry has been made because the old First Church in that town allowed their building to be used for an operatic performance. If Amherst were not behind the age no such outcry would have been made, for in all go-ahead places the churches are used for operatic performances every Sunday, and crowds often flock to hear them who would not otherwise go.

—The Bostonians say that better dinners can be gotten at one of the new Boston restaurants than in Paris. The good intentions that they have in Boston are better than those used in the causeways of that more tropical place, and the railroads which run in Boston are smooth as some golden streets we have read about, and the streets of Boston are as broad and beautiful as the road which leadeth unto destruction, probably, but none but the clear sighted Hubites have eyes to see these advantages, and all others will probably live and die in the opinion that Boston is an immensely overrated, disagreeably crooked town.

—An alarming case of counting the chickens before the period of incubation was reached, has occurred in New York city. A young man married on Christmas day, intending to live on love in a cottage and $1,000 a year, which was the amount of his salary. On New Years day his bland employer kindly informed him with a Carker-like smile, that in consideration of the valuable nature of his services, and the depressed state of the markets, his salary hereafter should be $500, instead of $1,000, as heretofore. There was about as much consternation in the small family of that young man that night as is generally allotted to small families.

—A French writer has found out the reason why spectacular plays are now preferred to the legitimate drama. He says: "The modern legitimate drama fails to please because it is incapable of giving pleasure; the spectacles are preferred to it, because they are preferable." Every one will at once understand this, of course, and though some may think the explanation ends where it begins, what possible difference can that make? Then the author goes on to state that "until the drama is revived the stage cannot be reformed." Any one who wishes to know more of this Frenchman's original and valuable ideas on this subject should read his essay. His name is Villemot.

—That excellent journal, the *Independent*, which so many people read on Sundays when other papers are tabooed, although it flopped out of its tiny rivulet of religion some time ago, has given Congress such a scathing that the members must feel dreadfully about it, and especially must such tiny minds as those possessed by a Morton, a Bingham, a Sumner, a Williams or a Wilson wilt beneath the remarks which come from the mighty spirit behind the altar of the *Independent*. Hear what this modern oracle says, this Horace, this rival in elegance of language of Addison or Chesterfield: "Congress has three days of flabbiness to one of strength. * * * Congress is nothing but a wet rag, and may be wrung with impunity. * * * * Perhaps a few days hence we shall see Congress once again a coward."

EPHEMERIS.

—Oregon has Grant clubs.

—The ice boats of New York had a race recently for a silver cup.

—Senator Henry Wilson was in New York on Saturday and Sunday.

—Minister Washburne is wending his way homewards from Paraguay.

—A pest company, with a cash capital of $100,000 has been organized in Whitesale county, Ill.

—The Brookville *Herald*, of West Va., says that "the usury law, as it now stands, is ridiculous."

—The wool growers of Brooke county, West Virginia, have concluded to hold a meeting on February 6th.

—Nearly two million dollars' worth of shoes were manufactured by some 19 firms in Chicago last year.

—Jackson county, Ill., has just opened a fine quarry, the marble of which is said to fully equal that of Italy.

—Another illicit still has been seized in Baltimore, this time carried on in an Irishman's shanty in an obscure alley.

—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. H. L. Bateman's comic opera troupe are all helping to amuse the Baltimoreans.

—Peoria has two causes of rejoicing; one is the killing of a rat weighing three pounds and a half, and the other is the erection of a new jail.

—Grasshoppers' eggs are so plenty in some parts of Arkansas that it is feared the State will be plagued, literally, in the Egyptian style in the spring.

—The Salem flouring mill of Oregon is making four hundred barrels a day. This is doing pretty well, we think, for the very hem of the outskirts of civilization.

—The St. Louis *Republican* calls the various southern Conventions, "Menageries," and "ring tailed, streaked and striped," which, of course, adds greatly to the dignity of that newspaper.

—We wonder if Mr. Croly's American Order of Knighthood has many members as yet? His article on that subject is the sensation which takes the place of the Dickens article in the last number.

—The decline in the figures in Boston is noticeable, and surely cannot all be blamed on Council and his steamers. A modiste says that her Boston customers need more and more padding every year.

—Halifax and the province in which it is situated having become imbued with Southern principles, has made up its mind to secede from the Dominion and then to look about for a good strong hook to hang upon.

—Professor Blot has already some six hundred subscribers to his Club in New York. We shall ere long be turned out a nation of gastronomers and bon vivants if Blot lives long enough to accomplish his pleasant crusade.

—The distilleries in Peoria have stopped, and Peorians are going to petition the President, or Congress, or the Supreme Court, to have the Revenue spies dismissed, as they can't carry on their business when so close y watched.

—A wealthy property owner in the Crescent City has reduced the rents on his property. One store, which easily brought $5,000 last year, he now rents for $3,000, and the reduction on his other property has been in like proportion.

—Alabama is to have a day of fasting and prayer to deliver the State from the horrors of negro domination. If they do not soon get over their absurd resistance to fate, they may have a longer day of fasting than either we or they would care to see.

—*Punch* says that St. Martin of Tours is the patron of travellers; by a slight use of the same logic we would make the London St. Mary Axe the patroness of executioners, and we would recommend all bandied persons to the protection of St. Mary Le Bow.

—A girl—(who evidently, like Chicago, looked with longing eyes at Mrs. Grinder's fame)—lives in New York, who recently spread rat poison on the bread intended for her master's children, and then spanked them well, poor dears, because they would not eat it.

—Father Agapius, the Greek priest, who was welcomed in Trinity Church, N. Y., a few years ago, as a representative of the great Church of the Orient, is said to have become a convert to methodism, and having abandoned the gorgeous ritual of Greece, has become a circuit rider in California.

—Capt. Ed. Fisher is a candidate for State Auditor in Indiana. He lost both legs in the war, and on that account some persons think that he is not fit to be the holder of a responsible office. His ears, however, are both quite perfect, a fact of more importance than legs to an Auditor General.

—The attention of Kentuckians is being called to the existence of coal in large quantities in their State. Along the valley of the Green River there are known to exist fine beds of excellent bituminous coal. One mine has already been started and yields an average of eight hundred bushels per day, and other mines will soon be in operation.

—The recent great fire in Chicago affected the insurance interests of the whole commercial world. The loss of New York companies alone was over half a million of dollars, and between one and two hundred thousand dollars comes from England. The Western States lose over half a million, and the rest of the loss falls on New England companies.

—Atlantic City like Niagara Falls is said to be among the things which is soon to be among the things of the past. During the last three years over five hundred feet of the beach have been washed away. The pretty grove of cedars along the inlet front is almost entirely gone, and the glories of the place are not as brilliant as they have been.

—Some persons are much troubled at the modernism, or Americanism, as they call it, of calling a widow a widow woman. The use of the term is, however, the original and correct one, and widow is merely an abreviation. Widow woman occurs in Chacer and the still earlier writers, and is also used in the Old Testament.

—Chicago having achieved greatness in the divorce line, has turned its attention to fires, and has burned up two millions of dollars worth of property. Greater fires than this have occurred, in fact we do not think that Chicago, if it would all burn down, could put itself at the head in the matter of fires, for Hamburg and London have too many hundred years start of it. But in murders and such things we think that their endeavors are successful.

—Charles Dickens will not visit the West. He has thrown up all of his engagements made in Western cities, and the only reason which he offers for this action is the fact of the burning of Farwell Hall in Chicago, by which he was deprived of a hall in that city suitable for his purposes. Many, very many people will be disappointed by this repudiation of Mr. Dickens; but many, very many more would have been disappointed if they had heard him.

—The Boston *Post* has complacently gotten off the joke about tracks and tacts, this time in connection with the English in Abyssinia. We always used to like that joke when we were quite small, but for the last twenty or thirty years it has been a little inclining to antiquity, and whenever we see or hear it we are reminded of an assertion that a recent writer has made that there is an immense amount of fascination in a weak joke to a newspaper paragraphist.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—The *Gazette* is the largest paper published in Pennsylvania, and evinces more life and ability than any other Republican paper published in Western Pennsylvania. To those of our friends who wish to subscribe for a paper in addition to their own home organ, get the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, as it contains more general news and useful reading matter than any other paper in the State.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Song of the Horse.

A poor old stage-horse, lank and thin,
Not much else than bones and skin,
I jog along, week out, week in,
Kicked and cursed, and meanly fed,
Jammed in the side and jerked in the head—
But the thing that I can't at all make out
Is, what on earth it's all about.

Why was I made to toil and tug
For this odd little human bug,
Two-legged, dumpy as a jug,
Who sits aloft my ribs to batter—
Or why was he made, for that matter?
And, if I needs must be created,
Why it is that I was not fated
To prance and curvet, finely mated,
Silver-harnessed, sleek and fat,
With groom and blanket, and all that!

Here I go, day after day,
Pounding and slipping down Broadway,
Dragging these curious piped things,
With forelock-gems and yet no wings—
Where they all go to I don't know,
Nor why in the world they hurry so,
Nor what good use Heaven puts them to!

It wasn't my fault, you see, at all,
That my joints grew big and my muscles small,
And so I missed of a rich man's stall
I'm clumsy, crooked, stupid, slow,
Yet the meanest boor in a horse, you know,
And his ribs can ache with the kick or blow,
As well as the gloss iest nags that go.
O Lord, how long will they use me so!

And when may the equine spirit go
Where glorified horses stand in a row,
Switching their bright tails to and fro,
Careless of either whip or whoa—
Where oats are always approppos,
And flies don't grow—
No, no
O!

Re-Stocking Rivers With Fish.

Legislatures in the Eastern States are all co-operating heartily in the effort to restore choice varieties of fish to those rivers in which they have been exterminated through the agency of mill-dams and other artificial barriers. In almost every State, commissioners have been appointed to study the habits of fish in the ascent of rivers to their spawning beds, and laws have been passed to secure the pisc

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.

THE PETROLEUM JOB.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1868.

EDS. GAZETTE.—The editorial in to-day's GAZETTE, relative to Mr. Connell, and attributing to him the purpose of providing a snug place for himself by the passage of the Oil bill, does that Senator a cruel wrong.

That such a report was put in circulation concerning him, *was natural enough under the circumstances*, since there are always persons to be found in every community ready to impute the basest of motives to any act they disapprove of; but the prevalence of such reports hardly amounts to a justification of making them public.

Mr. Connell introduced this bill merely *to oblige one of his constituents*, just as any other Senator would have done for any respectable person included in his constituency. It was well understood here, and the fact was known to the Pittsburgh oil men who came here to look after the bill, that the place created by it was intended for a Philadelphian, in no way connected with Mr. Connell. That gentleman had not the slightest interest in the matter, one way or the other.

As soon as the bill was reported I urged Mr. Connell to postpone its consideration until I could hear from the people of Allegheny county, and he promptly complied with my request, refusing peremptorily to yield to any suggestion from Philadelphia to call it up; and when the Committee of Pittsburgh oil men arrived here, he consented at once to such a modification of it as would completely remove all their objections.

I have felt impelled to make this statement in sheer Justice to Mr. Connell, and I feel sure the GAZETTE will not refuse me the privilege of putting him right before its readers. As he did everything that was possible to give more than a full hearing in the matter, and to make the bill finally acceptable to them, I do not see from what to aim that I should bear this testimony to relieve him from the imputations so unjustly cast upon him. Respectfully,

RUSSELL ERRETT.

REMARKS.—In this city, and wherever else Mr. ERRETT is known, his statement will be received as reliable to the fullest degree, and will exonerate Mr. CONNELL from the charge of seeking to enrich himself by means of the Petroleum Inspectorship bill.

While Mr. ERRETT magnanimously becomes the champion of Mr. CONNELL, even he is constrained to admit that the imputation "was natural under the circumstances." Mr. CONNELL says he wanted "to protect the lives of his constituents from accidents arising from the use of adulterated oils." That is his representation of his motives. Mr. ERRETT rests his defence on the ground that he "merely wanted to oblige *one* of his constituents." This is another view. In either case, to impose a yearly tax of $100,000 on the oil dealers was going quite beyond the requirements of personal friendship or public duty.

But, while Mr. CONNELL affirms he was actuated only by a philanthropic desire to prevent his constituents from being killed off by kerosene explosions, Mr. ERRETT tells us that the office contemplated was intended for a Philadelphian. A snug office, worth $100,000 a year, manufactured to order, might or might not operate as a sure protection to people who burn oil, but would surely be an excellent thing for any man who should fall into it. Now, it is possible that so many eggs may be put into a man's basket, even in Harrisburg, upon principles of disinterested benevolence, and with no understanding that those chiefly instrumental in the beneficence shall have the private sucking of any of them. It is possible—nay, probable—for a member of a legislative body to introduce a bill, to oblige either a friend or stranger, having a large sized snake in it, without stopping to scrutinize closely what was contained therein, or how it would operate in practice; and when such a snake came to be disclosed the legislator would be subjected unjustly to injurious imputations, as now in the case of Mr. CONNELL.

But we beg to call Mr. CONNELL'S attention to the second section of his bill, commencing at the tenth line and going to the close, wherein it is provided that if the Inspector shall find any oil with a fraudulent brand or mark of inspection, or adulterated after inspection, he shall seize it, and proceed to sell it, pocketing a part of the proceeds, and turning the remainder over to the treasury of the Association for the relief of disabled firemen. Do you call it protecting to the lives of your constituents to put adulterated or fraudulent oils on the market, under color of law, selling them to the highest bidder? What say you, Mr. CONNELL? If such is your motive, would you not have provided that such fraudulent and impure oils should be re distilled? Such a provision would comport with your profession. The existing provision does not.

Now, we will tell Mr. CONNELL wherein he has done no injustice. The accusation against him did not originate in our columns, nor did we endorse it as well-founded. It had been running through the newspapers three or four days before we referred to it at all. Two of the journals of this city had given it both circulation and endorsement. We then spoke of it as a report for which we could not vouch, and suggested that he should make denial, if he had denial to make. Hereupon, he pounced down upon us as his accuser, charging us with impertinence and lying; but he said not a word of or to those journals that published the statement originally and vouched for its accuracy. Will Mr. CONNELL, while his hand is in, explain how this happened?

A few words with Mr. LOWRY. He asserts that the newspapers of this city are "common scolds." It must be admitted that they have at times exhibited much impatience and heat at the course of legislation at Harrisburg. They would have demonstrated the possession of virtues more than human if they had not. A good deal of legislation, touching most important interests of this city and region has been of a character to make even a saint swear.

But, it does not become Mr. LOWRY to put himself forward as a censor of the press in general or of any section thereof. If any ten journals in the Commonwealth have done as much violent and coarse scolding in their columns as he has done from his seat in the Senate, during the seven years he has occupied it, they deserve to be abated as public nuisances.

—Public men, when irritated by strictures of the press, are wont to express a degree of contempt for journalists and journalism, they do not feel. Contempt does not find expression in the furious manner adopted by some of the members of the Senate. Why, gentlemen! lash yourselves into fury, and descend into the depths of blackguardism, if you only mean to signify that you are unmoved and regardless of the censures to which you are subjected? A sane man does not strike like a pugilist to brush a fly from his face. Eels do not wriggle in the pot, to show that boiling water is pleasant to them.

For a number of months past a company of New Yorkers, organized under a law of Illinois, have been constructing a railroad from Carbondale, on the Illinois Central, down to the Mississippi at Grand Tower, midway between St. Louis and Cairo. On the 4th inst. the first train of cars was run through the whole length of this line. The Company have, also, extensive beds of coal a few miles below Carbondale, not as good as that found at Pittsburgh, but unsurpassed by any other in the Mississippi basin. The design is to make the road mainly a coal road.

—We are glad to learn that Mr. Murdock, far from being in a dying condition as reported, is still, true to his noble instincts, reading in Philadelphia, and devoting the proceeds to charitable purposes. We sincerely hope that his noble spirit may long delay its flight from earth.

—The premium on gold in Italy, where they have been in almost a constant state of war since the time of Romulus and Remus, is but fifteen per cent. They seem to know how to manage their affairs better than we.

—The price of wheat was more than one hundred per cent. higher in Rochester last year than it is this.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the glowing accounts of the papers, the Forty-ninth Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just held at Albany, N. Y., must have been a grand affair. Sunday, the day before the anniversary proper took place, was devoted to holding special services in the various churches of the Capital. Varied services took place also in one or two churches Monday morning and afternoon. In the evening the crowning service was held, in Tweddle Hall, His Excellency, Gov. Fenton, presiding. After the opening religious services, the Governor delivered a brief address, in which he stated that he was glad to be relieved a moment from public cares to meet the representatives of Methodism. A missionary spirit, he remarked, had prevailed from the planting of Christianity, and he was therefore glad to hail the assembly there convened to help on this great movement. He then referred in strong terms to the patriotism of the M. E. Church in the hour of our country's need, and of its existence on this continent. Among the distinguished speakers who participated were Bishop Janes, Dr. Harris, one of the Missionary Secretaries, Dr. Sewall, the eloquent Brooklyn preacher, Rev. R. W. Clark, of the Reformed Church, and Judge Wright, of Pennsylvania. By special invitation, Rev. G. Douglass, of Canada, was present and delivered an address of great power. He is represented as perhaps the most eloquent speaker in the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Sewall's closing words had a thrilling effect. He affirmed that he believed Jesus Christ will get the world, and when he does, he said he should like to be permitted to take part in the hallelujah chorus of the great English composer. The doctor then related the following incident: It is said that the privacy of his solitude was interrupted by a visitor, who found him at his desk writing his music to the marvellous words, "He shall reign forever and ever, Hallelujah! He shall reign forever and ever!" and the streaming tears were rolling down the good man's cheeks as he repeated the language and wrote his music. "He shall reign forever and ever, ever and ever, Hallelujah! He shall reign forever and ever, Hallelujah! The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

The *United Presbyterian* of this week contains an editorial entitled "Reform in Church Music," in which it argues that a want of proper knowledge of music, by the cultivation of the voice, calls for a reform in this respect, and that God is entitled to the best offerings we can give, and therefore every means should be employed to cultivate our powers to render acceptable praise. Reform is urged in the practice of having such artistic and elaborate music as to silence the praises of the congregation; and designedly so, that the sweet harmonies of professional singers may not be disturbed by less cultivated voices. Severe strictures, and very justly too, are made against the course of some churches for employing ungodly men and women to sing, taken from the theatre and opera. It is gratifying to note that this evil practice does not obtain in this part of the country that we are aware of, at least not in the offensive form it exists in some eastern cities.

Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York, lately from Europe, during the late Sunday School Institute in New York, briefly spoke of the means that should be employed for the conversion of scholars. He said to this end teachers should, 1. Try to deal personally with the children. 2. Teach simply, intelligently, and without effort to display; there should be no high flown clouds of rhetoric or rhapsody in the enumeration of God's truths. 3. The scholars should be truly loved. 4. Teachers should be holy persons before their children, as elsewhere—not severely sanctimonious, but cheerfully religious. 5. Set Jesus forth, distinctly, kindly, and fully, before the children, with the aid of the Holy Spirit. Attention to these suggestions would, he thought, secure the conversion of Sabbath schools.

Recent intelligence from Johnstown, Penna., represents the churches all aglow with revival power. Considerable interest prevails in the Presbyterian and United Brethren Churches. A number of baptisms by immersion, administered by the minister of the Disciple's Church, took place last Sunday. Marked success crowns the efforts at the special services in the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist (Protestant) Churches. The Evangelical Lutheran Church, under the pastoral care of our friend, Rev. R. A. Fink, has enjoyed great spiritual prosperity. On a recent Sunday seventy-two persons connected themselves with that Church. Of these eighteen adults were baptized. Meetings still continue.

According to the report of the treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, at a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held in New York city, last week, the expenditures of the Union for the year, including the balance against the Society last year, will likely be $230,000. During the quarter ending March 31st, the receipts ought to reach, from all sources, not less than $162,000, to meet the wants of the Union.

Rev. S. C. Faris has been employed by the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor, of this city, to labor as city missionary. We believe one or two other of our city Churches have already initiated this new movement, in connection with the work of the respective congregations.

The project of planting Congregational churches in the South, under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society, is so greatly hindered by the obstacles interposed by the unreconstructed condition of society in the late rebel States, that only one new church, the Independent Church at Salem, Mississippi, has been occupied during the year. The general poverty which prevails, produced by the rebellion and the failure of the crops, has compelled most of the churches to fall back upon the Society for support.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, New York, has commenced holding Sunday evening meetings at the Opera House, for the reason that a regular church edifice, with rented pews, is too exclusive, and repels the masses, instead of attracting them, while under this plan all may feel free to hear the Gospel presented, "without money and without price."

The *Independent* says that two Methodist, the Congregational, and the Second Baptist churches, at Newport, R. I., united on a recent Sunday evening in partaking of the Lord's Supper. The Baptist pastor, Rev. Charles H. Malcolm, presided, aided by the other clergymen. It thinks the course of this pastor of the Baptist Church is much preferable to that of Mr. Earle, who is holding meetings at Boston.

The Christian Disciples' Church of New Castle, Pa., just ready for occupancy, is a very beautiful edifice, of the English Gothic style. It is stated it was built by the liberality of Phillips Brothers, four gentlemen of fortune, residing in that place. Its cost, when fully furnished, will be about ninety thousand dollars. It is most likely the handsomest church edifice belonging to the Campbellite body in the United States.

The *Presbyterian* states that the Church schools in the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania are prospering, and show an increase in numbers and strength. Andalusia College opens with twelve or fifteen more scholars than hitherto, the Allentown Academy has over one hundred, St. Mark's Academy, at Mauch Chunk, has fifty, while new institutions have been organized in the parishes of Mahoney City, White Haven and elsewhere.

The Peabody Memorial (Congregational) Church in Georgetown, Massachusetts, costing nearly one hundred thousand dollars, the entire amount being furnished by Mr. Peabody, was dedicated to the worship of God quite recently. It is built of brick, in the Norman style, is quite an ornament to the village, and will seat six hundred persons.

A new Episcopal Church is about to be established on or near the upper part of Fifth Avenue, New York.

The *Christian Witness*, (United Presbyterian) favors the holding of a Convention in this city, on the third Tuesday of March next, by United and Reformed Presbyterians, with a view to consider questions bearing upon the Union of those bodies. Thus the work of Union goes forward, and with the admirable spirit manifested by the Presbyterians, the day does not appear distant when a closer union will be affected, not only by the two branches named but by other members of the Presbyterian family.

Revival interest prevails in many of the Presbyterian churches in this State. At Susquehanna Depot, the Presbyterian church enjoys quite an interesting work. Thus far over sixty have requested prayers, and, of this number, fifty have expressed a hope in Jesus. The church at Altoona, Pa., is favored with a revival of great power. Thursday night of last week the inquirers numbered fifty.

The lecture room of the Lawrenceville church, Rev. J. A. Miller, pastor, will be formally opened for public worship on next Sabbath, the 9th. At the morning hour, Dr. H. Miller will preach. In the afternoon Rev. S. P. Wolf will occupy the pulpit. Services will be held at three o'clock. Bishop Simpson will be present in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, and will participate in the services. No subscriptions taken; simply a basket collection. A cordial invitation is extended to all who can make it convenient to attend.

—Mr. Tennyson must descend from his throne among the Demi-Gods and Heroes. Hitherto we believe that he has written only when the spirit was in him, but now that he is making his genius the slave of Mammon he may indeed begin to look to his laurels. His "Spiteful Letter" poem was written to order, and he has now entered into a contract to furnish twelve poems at future delivery during the year 1868, for all of which he is to receive two thousand pounds. We may be sure that no such poems as "Locksley Hall" or the "Idyls of the King," will be the fruit of this sale.

—Chicago having given the start, the various cities are in full chase in the race for prominence in poisoning. Cleveland has a woman who poisoned her brother, and Cincinnati has a man who administered arsenic to his relatives in a pitcher of water, killing a young brother and leaving his father, mother and sister in a very critical condition. Chicago must again look well to its laurels.

A BOSTON JOKE.—Some silly and impudent persons in Boston attempted to make Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis the butt of a practical joke last week. They forged cards of invitation for a reception at her house, sent fictitious orders to tradesmen and dealers of all sorts for goods to be delivered at the same house, and finally advertised in the Boston *Herald* for a number of cats, also for Mrs. Otis. Mrs. Otis was not at all disturbed by the matter, but quietly received the unexpected guests, and, with the aid of two policemen, detailed for the purpose, turned away the various victimized tradespeople so fast as they arrived, thereby turning the tables on the jokers. Moreover, the affair has been put in the hands of detectives, so that there is a great probability of the joke turning out no joke at all to the idiots whose shallow brains conceived it.

—The American Board of Foreign Missions corrects a false impression of the expense of getting funds to the heathen station. Instead of costing seventy-five cents to get a dollar to the heathen, as has been said, only a little more than six per cent. of its income is spent in raising funds; and including all expenses of administration, the cost is only eight and three-eighths per cent. And in the fifty-two years of its existence not one dollar has ever been lost by unfaithfulness, incapacity, or negligence in the Board.

A Sufferer from Dyspepsia

of all men the most miserable, and how very prevalent is this disease among all classes. The causes of this malady are so numerous that it would require a volume to describe them. The primary cause, however, is a disturbance of the digestive organs, the food, instead of undergoing that chemical change which should fit it for the sustainment of the system, often lies for hours in the same state as when first taken; in this case there is a feeling of an oppressive restraint in the stomach, the sleep is disturbed, and the whole body seems utterly exhausted and broken down. Yet this universal and distressing malady is controlled and cured, speedily, safely and surely, by

DR SARGENT'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

They may be had of any Druggist in the country, being an indispensable article in every household. Persons objecting to taking the Pills plain can procure them Sugar Coated, which makes them more easily taken, and preserves them unimpaired for a number of years. Price 50 cents per box.

Truth Stra ger than Fiction

NEWARK, Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gentlemen: My wife having received so much benefit from your Bitters, I deem it my duty to give testimony in their favor. About one and a half years since she had a very severe attack of Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, which became chronic and continued for the above period of time, baffling the most skilful physicians in the country. We finally became discouraged, and gave up all hope of her recovery, when, by accident, my attention was called to your most valuable Bitters, by Messrs. Collins & Dunn, our Druggists, handing me one of your almanacs. Finding them highly recommended for Bloody Flux, I bought one bottle, and commenced giving according to directions, and before one third of the bottle had been taken she was entirely cured, and enjoys perfectly good health to this time.

Most respectfully yours,

W. D. SUITER.

BRANCHVILLE, Ala., March 11, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sirs: I am hardly able to express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the use of your STOMACH BITTERS. I have been afflicted with liver complaint and dyspepsia for more than five years, from which I suffered so much. My physicians failed to give me permanent relief. I became melancholy and unhappy; my constitution was much broken down by using mercury. Accidentally meeting with one of your Almanacs I secured me to procure a few bottles of your Bitters, which afforded me very great relief; and it is my sincere opinion that they will soon set it a permanent cure. I was pronounced incurable, and my recovery through your Bitters will be little short of a miracle. My neighbors express surprise at seeing me so much improved in health, and look upon my rapid recovery as wonderful.

Gratefully yours,

R. H. J. NEWTON, P. M.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tuber, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET. Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 26th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed form will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and World at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful feature to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. It is published on the cash in advance system, by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important terms, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 1.25.
Clubs of Ten ..... 1.15.
and one to the getter up of the club.

☞ *For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors.*

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending a marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Atlanta Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Western District of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5d, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 4th DAY of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF JOHN SCHAUB,

Of Allegheny City, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 151 Federal street, Allegheny City, before JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, Esq., JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, AND JOHN LYONS, N. FORWARD, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

fe8:4

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between S. S. MARKLE, C. P. MARKLE, JOHN MARKLE and C. C. MARKLE and J. W. DIXON, in the manufacturing of paper, under the name of

MARKLE, DIXON & CO.,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the partners in interest, J. W. DIXON withdrawing from the firm. The business of the said firm is to be settled by the Messrs. MARKLES under the firm of C. P. MARKLE & CO., who are authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, as well as settle all business.

S. S. MARKLE,
C. P. MARKLE,
JOHN MARKLE,
C. C. MARKLE,
J. W. DIXON.

West Newton, February 3d, 1868. fe7:td7

IMMENSE DEMAND

FOR THE

"Queen of the Wash Tub,"

THE ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED.

The UNRIVALED article of its kind ever known. It ABSOLUTELY SAVES and IMPROVES the fabrics.

It saves MONEY, HEALTH and LABOR.

☞ BUY IT! TRY IT! ☜

Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 126 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 28th.

He is about 45 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark mixed overcoat. The left boot which he wore had a patch on the inside.

Information will be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S, Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. ja31

POLICE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the Ordinances of the City of Pittsburgh prohibiting Carts, Wagons, and all other obstructions from being placed on the streets and sidewalks, will be strictly enforced.

The public are also hereby notified that the ordinance requiring the sidewalks and gutters to be cleaned every Tuesday and Friday morning, also to strictly enforced, and penalties imposed for every violation. All persons will know that may fall on the pavements during the winter time to be immediately removed.

Persons assembling or loitering on the corners and sidewalks and streets will be summarily arrested and fined.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

ja28

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 8th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the WIDENING, CURBING and PAVING of HAWK LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Burgess.

JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.

fe8:n8

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. fe8:d6m

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN S. WILLEN and MATTHEW EDWARDS, under the firm of MILLER & EDWARDS, as dealers in Petroleum, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of January, 1868. The business of the firm will be settled by either member of the late firm. JOHN S. MILLER,
MATTHEW EDWARDS.

fe7:3t:w10

KNABE & CO.'S

GOLD MEDAL

Premium Piano Fortes

For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
fe6 6 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. REV. BENJ. DAY, at 10½ o'clock p. m.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock, in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. H. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a. m. and 1½ p. m.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS.—Pastor, Rev. J. MOSKERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 12½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The ordinance of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Sabbath next, at 10½ A. M. Also on the Sabbath Park, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Nervine mail, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. K. GRAY, Pastor. Services every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evening. Strangers and those not identified with any worshiping congregation cordially welcome.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner Beaver street and Monte mery avenue, Allegheny City. JOSEPH KING, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow (Lord's Day) at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Dr. W. A. BELDING, of York, subject in the morning. Sunday evening—"Christian Union." Seats free and all welcome. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. to-morrow, at 7 P. M. communion at 4 P. M.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—BY AT FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—The Annual Missionary Sermon will be preached by BISHOP JAMESON, to-morrow, Feb. 9th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary society will be held in the afternoon commencing at 2½ o'clock and addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. H. HOARE and Bishop SIMPSON. Singing by the children.

THE NESTORIAN PRIEST.—REV. ARTHUR RODGERS, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday, Feb. 9th) in the following churches, viz.:

In UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, (Grant street, between Fifth and Forbes sts.), Rev. WILLIAM M. YOUNG, Pastor, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

In ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (corner Lawrence and Anderson streets, Allegheny), Rev. J. K. CRK, Pastor, in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (corner Penn and Irwin streets), Rev. Dr. HOWARD, Pastor, in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

All invited.—The Persecuted Christians in Turkey.

CURRY

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

A NEW TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE

FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY.

Pupils beginning then can

Complete an Outline Course in the Normal Studies,

IN SIX MONTHS.

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

18 FIFTH STREET.

CHICKERING PIANO,

BUT LITTLE USED—AT A BARGAIN.

A SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE PIANO,

Round corner; front and back, extra carved mouldings, elaborately ornamented legs and bevels. Is tuned and in use by the undersigned. Will be sold at $450 less than it cost, on account of the owner's pecuniary need. Apply at once, to

C. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET.

JUST OPENED,

LACE COLLARS,
EMBROIDERIES,
And RIBBONS,
AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

fe8

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS,

The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others holding their own Stock in any of the National Banks of other localities in the State, who may reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open at the Banking House on each day, in the up of the three will remain for 10?, as per Act of Assembly, from the 1st to the 15th of March, will remain open the usual time given for the payment of other taxes. After which time Collectors will be authorized to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVIDSON SAMPLE, Jr.,
Deputy Treasurer.

fe8:4t7

NINTH WARD

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

Owing to the agreement to pay in cash, when delivered, for the

Steam Fire Engine for the 9th Ward,

The subscribers to the fund, and all those intending to subscribe, are requested to pay the same to the Committee meeting this night in charge at once, as the Committee are determined to pay all expenses as they go along. They hope the friends of the ward will act promptly. A Committee is now canvassing the ward, and it is hoped those who have not already subscribed will do so liberally.

By order of THE COMMITTEE.

fe7:3t2

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

KISSICK, LYONS & CO.,

STERLING OIL WORKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ANDREW LYONS, one of the firm, retires from said firm, and JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK AND JOHN LYONS, JAMES LYONS, Pittsburgh, February 5, 1868.

CARD.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, ... JAMES LYONS,

STERLING OIL WORKS,

KIRKPATRICK & LYONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil,

Office, No. 123 Liberty Street,

fe7:3t100 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.

THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It gives a LIGHT, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, consequently more wholesome; it has one pan to be reduced from our oldest Ovens, and warranted to keep Crackers and will warrant our goods superior to any others, especially at this establishment over 100 pounds of Crackers daily.

Largest Bakery Ever in Pittsburgh.

None genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every package.

S. S. MARVIN,

No. 91 Liberty Street.

fe7

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh.*

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

AND

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

ja18 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.

No. 108 Fifth Street.

del4:TuTh2

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—LAY BACK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I have for sale or rent FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF BRICK YARD, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. McCLINTOCK, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 67 feet, and running back to the Observatory line 16 feet, containing a bed of clay from 8 to 9 feet deep. I will divide said lot into two parts, one of which can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

GEORGE F. DIRM, 208 Robinson St.,
ja29:3t30 Allegheny City.

CARD.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, ... JAMES LYONS,

STERLING OIL WORKS,

KIRKPATRICK & LYONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil,

Office, No. 123 Liberty Street,

fe7:3t100 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPERIAL PRUNES.

TWO CASES EXTRA IMPERIAL PRUNES, put up in large and small tin canisters, for sale by the pound or can, at the Family Grocery of

fe8 JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Canal street.

WEATHER STRIP.—ROBUCK'S and TERRY'S Wood and Rubber Weather Strips; the best and cheapest strips in the market, and warranted to exclude snow, rain, wind, &c., for sale and supplied by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
26 and 28 St. Clair street.

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! for floors, tables counters, windows, &c., of all widths and sizes, which we will sell at greatly reduced rates, wholesale and retail. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ja22 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT MANAGERS SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Birmingham and Elizabeth Turnpike Road Company will be held at SHAFER'S HOTEL, in Birmingham, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH,

Between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES H. HAIT, Jr., Treasurer.

February 4th, 1868. fe5:td4T

UNION REPUBLICAN

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

Saturday, Feb. 29th, inst., 1868,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our readers having a copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE of the 4th of December will confer a favor upon us by mailing it to our address.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Five Cars Thrown From the Track and Two Burned—One Person Killed and Several Wounded.

A most frightful accident, which came near being a repetition of the terrible Angola affair, on the Lake Shore road recently, occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad yesterday morning, near Mill Creek Station, about forty miles east of Altoona. The Fast Line passenger train bound east, which left this city at 7:30 Thursday evening, in passing the point named ran on a broken rail, throwing five rear cars from the track and down an embankment several feet in height. Three of the cars capsized were sleeping cars and the other two common passenger coaches. Almost immediately after the accident one of the sleeping cars caught fire, which, with the two passenger coaches and a Silver Palace car, was entirely consumed by the flames. So far as can be ascertained there was but one person killed, and five wounded, none of them seriously, however. There were but few passengers on the train, which to some extent accounts for the almost miraculous escape from a disaster too terrible to contemplate. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Duggan, lately residing at No. 167 Penn street, Pittsburg, in this city. They were on their way to California at the time of the accident. Mrs. Duggan was instantly killed. She is said to have been sitting by the stove in one of the cars at the time of the occurrence, but the precise manner of her death we have not been able to ascertain. Her brother was with her, and says that when he first saw her in the car after the accident she was dead, with both legs cut off. She was subsequently partially burned with the burning car. Her remains, we are informed, will be brought to this city for interment.

Patrick Duggan, the husband of the unfortunate woman whose death we have mentioned, was sitting beside her at the time of the wreck, and was badly injured about the head and face. His injuries, though serious, are not, we believe, considered dangerous.

Mrs. George Adams, residing at No. 13 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, was slightly injured.

J. Mausne, of Indianapolis, was slightly injured in the spine, but received no serious hurts.

Mrs. Mary Crouse, Crawfordsville, Kansas, was slightly injured in the breast and back.

W. Weikel, residing on Cortlandt street, New York, received injuries in the back. He will recover.

The above is a complete list of the casualties as reported to the officers of the company. The trains both east and west were detained about four hours on account of the accident. The wounded were provided with medical attention and properly cared for by the officials of the road.

—After writing the above, we received the following by telegraph:

HARRISBURG, January 31.—An accident occurred this morning near Mill Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the Fast Passenger train bound eastward, caused by a broken rail. The four rear cars were thrown off the track, and three were thrown embankment, when they took fire and were burned. All the passengers got out, excepting a woman named Anna Duggan, of Pittsburgh. It is believed she was killed in the upsetting of the car. Her body was afterwards partially burned.

The following were injured, none dangerously—principally painful bruises, but no bones broken:

Mrs. George Adams, Philadelphia; J. Mausen, Indianapolis; Mrs. Crouse, Kansas; W. Nyckle, New York; Herbert Noonson, Jr., Philadelphia; W. W. Powell, New Jersey; L. Chase, Michigan; Mrs. Jen. Redman and daughter, Illinois; J. Busser, Lancaster.

Correct the Record.

In the published record of pardons by Governor Geary last year it appears that that of David E. Hall, convicted of assault and battery in the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail, was granted on the recommendation of "Hon. Jas. P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Court that tried the case," among others. Notwithstanding the "record," we feel authorized to contradict the statement that Judge Sterrett recommended this pardon. Last summer, while on a visit to the eastern part of the State, Judge Sterrett was solicited by a prominent citizen of this county to write to the Governor recommending the pardon of Hall. The Judge stated that upon his return home he would prepare and send to the Governor a full statement of the case; but owing to his return Hall had been pardoned, rendering it unnecessary to comply with his promise, and he did not communicate with the Governor on the subject of the pardon. How then can the "record" of the recommendation of Judge Sterrett be accounted for? An examination of the papers in the case at Harrisburg will fail to reveal any letter or writing from him in the matter. It is possible that misrepresentations were made to the Governor, causing the "record" to be made up as published. Our object in writing this is simply to make known the fact that Judge Sterrett did not recommend the pardon referred to, and that the record to the contrary is not correct. Since the Governor has published the "record" to justify his action, we suggest that the correction indicated be made in order that Judge Sterrett may not be placed in a false position, or made bear any responsibility which does not belong to him.

Attempted Robbery at the Monongahela House.

On Saturday morning between five and six o'clock, J. Linton, a special detective in the employ of the United States Revenue Department, a resident of Philadelphia, who was stopping at the Monongahela House, heard some one in his room and upon rising up, discovered a man working with the lock of the door. Mr. Linton alarmed the house, and others were present for, when upon their arrival arrested Thomas Patterson and George Curtis, two young men who occupied a room immediately across the hall from that occupied by Linton. Patterson was identified by Linton as the man who had been in his room. He made information against them for felonious assault and battery and attempt larceny. After hearing the accused were in default of bail committed for trial.

Counterfeit Bank Note Detecting.

We are pleased to know, forms a specialty in connection with the system of practical banking so successfully taught at the Iron City College, Heath's Government Counterfeit Bank Note Detector, published by authority of the United States Treasury Department, having been used in the classes of the College ever since its first publication. This is a standard work on the Art of Counterfeit Bank Note Detecting, and all bankers, the designs illustrating the different parts of our currency and Treasury notes having been printed directly from the Government plates. All students of the College receive gratuitous instruction in this important branch of a business education. All desired information concerning the College can be obtained by addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

City Mortality.

A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health reports the following interments in the city from January 19 to January 28, 1868:

Suffocation 1; puerperal fever 1; nervous fever; gastro enteritis 1; cancer 1; syphilis 1; old age 2; anæmia 1; accident 1; consumption 3; erysipelas 1; burned 2; mesenteric affection 1; convulsions 2; disease of spine 1; pneumonia 4; hydrocephalus 2; still born 1;

Of the above there were: Under one year, 8; 1 to 5 ten, 1; ten to fifteen, 1; fifteen to twenty, 3; twenty to thirty, 4; thirty to forty, 2; forty to fifty, 1; sixty to seventy, 3; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety 1; ninety one hundred, 1.

Of the above number there were 17 males and 9 females, making a total of 26.

Don't Buy an Organ

Until you have heard that wonderful musical triumph, the Burdett Organ. The performance of even a child upon that perfect instrument is more touching and musically entrancing than the flourishes of practiced players upon most other organs. The effects of the new *Jubilate* (human voice) and celestial stops—a late invention and found in perfection only in the Burdett organ—are touching and sympathetic in the extreme, and comparable only to the heart-searching and tremulous tones drawn from their violins by an Ole Bull ora Vieux Temps. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, have the sole agency, and will be glad, no doubt, to show these organ gems to all who may desire them.

Coal Cars Capsized.

An accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley railroad on Thursday night to a coal train from Armstrong's coal works, caused by the breaking of an axle, near Haight's Run. Four of the loaded cars were thrown from the track, and rolled down the embankment, at that place, about forty feet high. The wreck is described as terrific. The cars were piled on top of each other, and fragments thereof, consisting of brakes, axles, pieces of timber and broken wheels, were scattered in all directions. Fortunately no person was injured.

Economy Society.

We publish below a circular addressed by this Society to their correspondents and friends. It announces the new arrangement made necessary by the death of the venerable patriarch and head of the Society, than whom no man in this part of the State was more esteemed for intelligence and purity of character. It will be seen that Mr. Jacob Henrici, for many years well known as the associate Trustee and active business man of the Society, is now the senior Trustee and presiding Elder, and that Mr. Jonathan Lenz takes the place heretofore so honorably and ably occupied by Mr. Henrici. We have had many years' acquaintance with these gentlemen personally and with other members of the Council of Elders, and think the Society has displayed its customary sound judgment in the arrangement now made public. Mr. Lenz is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and possesses the entire confidence of the outside community, as well as of his associates. He is a man of fine presence, agreeable manners, and much experience in and aptness for business:

DIED IN THE LORD,

On the morning of the 11th of January, 1868, in his 76th year, Brother Romelius L. Baker, in full unity with the ancient merits of his dear Saviour, Jesus Christ, whom he loved unswervingly with his whole heart, and whom, in the person of his brethren, ever since the founding of the Society in 1805, he served unto death with unspotted fidelity. Since the lamented departure of George Rapp, the highly beloved Founder of the Harmony Society, in 1847, he was Presiding Elder, Trustee, Financial Agent, and the Ruling Leader and Speaker of the said Community.

He is now succeeded by Brother Jacob Henrici, who is about 10 years his junior, and who, since 1832, has been closely associated with him in similar offices, and who, under Father Rapp's and his guidance, was initiated into the business of the Society.

As his fellow Trustee, there was this day elected Brother Jonathan Lenz, who was born in the Society in 1807, was raised by the same, and which he always served most faithfully, and by which he was elected in 1847 a member of the Council of Elders, in which capacity he has served ever since with fidelity.

The general business of the Society will therefore henceforward be done in the name of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees, and all Deeds and similar documents will be executed and signed in the names of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, by order of the Articles of Association, duly recorded in Beaver county, Penna.

JACOB HENRICI,
JONATHAN LENZ,
Economy, Jan. 13, 1868. *Trustees.*

Chronic Diseases—The Lungs.

The air in passing into the Lungs has to pass through the Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea and Bronchoe. Each of these organs is subject to disease, which manifests itself by pain, increased discharge of a starchy mucous, which is sometimes tinged with blood, and is the occasion of frequently needless alarm. In the diseases of the throat and air passages leading to the lungs, no one can be too careful in applying a speedy remedy, for although these diseases may not necessarily be considered dangerous, they will, if neglected, lead to those of an almost certainly fatal tendency. There is not one of them which may not be cured in a very short time by the timely application of a suitable remedy. It is not well, however, to use in such cases merely local applications by way of inhalations, and the injection of spray or mist which has by some writers been termed atomization; for, whilst these do good to the local action, they are powerless to drive the disease further down the throat, and in all probability into the substance of the lungs. One of the best means of treatment is to fill the veins and arteries with good blood, produced by good digestion and a healthy stomach. The cough and morbid symptoms in ninety-five cases out of a hundred will be completely and quickly cured by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, which dissolves and eliminates from the human system the morbid collections which collect and obstruct the minuter vessels of the lungs and thus lead thereto. These once emptied of their morbid contents and re-filled with healthy blood will soon shrink to their normal state, coughing will cease, the secretions be lessened, and health restored. Dr. Keyser also prepares a remedy called Lung Cure, or Pulmonary Restorative, which is composed of simple materials gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and which, long obtaining the sole use of the best medicines ever discovered.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is readily digested and assimilated with the blood, and carries to each portion of the system a healthy plasma capable of restoring lost functions. It has such an affinity for the human system, that any one who will test a few doses will at once be convinced of its superiority. The number of a vast number of diseases having their origin in a disordered state of the viscera, especially those of the chest and the organs connected with respiration, may each who will reflect at all know very well that whatever will bring the system into a healthy state will enable it to heal ulcers or sores in the human system wherever found. The beautiful Keyser's Lung Cure is destined at no distant day to occupy a high place among the remedies for the cure of all diseases of a pulmonary character.

Sold at the depot of Dr. Keyser's Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's resident consulting office for lung examinations and the treatment of chronic and chronic Diseases, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan 31, 1868.

SENATE.

DOG REGISTRATION.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, read in place an act extending the act for registering dogs in Allegheny county to Beaver county.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that the Auditor General be requested to transmit to the Senate a statement of the amount of State tax due the Commonwealth by each county, for what year said tax is due, at what time the present triennial revision of the valuation of the several counties was made, when a statement of the same was communicated to the Commissioners of the several counties, and for what years said revision was made.

The resolution was adopted.

NEW COUNTY BILL.

Mr. LOWRY'S bill creating a new county out of Crawford, Forrest, Venango and Warren counties, to be called Petroleum county, was considered, Mr. LOWRY making a long speech in favor of it.

Mr. BROWN, of Mercer, and Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, spoke against it. Finally the bill was postponed.

NEW WARD IN JOHNSTOWN.

The act creating a new ward, to be called the Sixth, in Johnstown, Cambria county, was passed finally.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAY FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS.

Mr. JACKSON, of Armstrong, presented a remonstrance from citizens of Armstrong county against any law granting additional compensation to owners of houses in which elections are held in that county.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, presented a petition from Industry township, Beaver county, for a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, one from Bellvue, Allegheny county, for an act authorizing the School Directors to borrow money.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. HICKMAN, from Committee on Federal Relations, reported back the House joint resolutions urging Secretary Seward to instruct the United States Minister in England to demand the release of American prisoners held for alleged political offences, and to insist upon some fixed policy by which the rights of American citizens shall be respected, with amendments amounting to a substitute.

CARS OR SUNDAY.

Also, from the Committee on Judiciary, (general,) with a negative recommendation, an act to repeal so much of the act of April 22, 1794, as makes it unlawful for cars to run on Sunday.

NEGROES IN CARS.

Messrs. DEISE and LINTON each reported from the Committee on Judiciary, (general,) as committed, acts repealing the act of last session compelling the admission of negroes into railway cars.

Mr. MANN alleged that the bills were never considered in the Committee.

Mr. DEISE explained that they had been decided upon at a meeting of the Committee when the Republican members were absent.

The matter was debated at considerable length, and the bills were finally recommitted, under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of forty-three to forty-one—the Democrats voting "No."

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the School Board of the Second Ward, Lawrenceville, to borrow money and sell certain real estate.

By Mr. HICKMAN, of Beaver, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in Industry township, Beaver county; also, reducing the number of School Directors in Ohiotownship, Beaver county; also, incorporating the Beaver county Banking and Safe Deposit Association.

By Mr. BEATTY, of Crawford, authorizing the Auditor General to deliver to the Receiver of the Pet oleum Bank the United States bonds originally deposited as security for the currency of the bank.

FREE RAILROAD LAW.

The Free Railroad Law was considered on second reading, pending which the House adjourned till Monday evening.

THE CONNELLSVILLE BILL APPROVED.

The Connellsville bill has been approved by Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1868.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. SEARIGHT presented a petition from Fayette county for submitting to the people the question of license.

Mr. ERRETT, one from the merchants of Pittsburgh for a change of the law regulating the sealing of weights and measures in Allegheny county.

Also, one for the creation of the borough of Millvale.

Also, a remonstrance against a passenger railway on Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Mr. TAYLOR, a petition for an act preventing the selling of merchandize in Beaver county without a license.

Also, one for the repeal of the act extending the limits of the borough of Beaver.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one extending an act relating to hawkers and peddlers in Lebanon and Wyoming counties, approved March 29th, 1867, to Beaver county.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one incorporating the borough of Millvale.

Also, one incorporating the Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, one for the relief of certain soldiers of 1812, in Fayette county, and of the widows of others.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, one for incorporating the Connesutville Savings Institution.

Also, one relative to reclaiming the Conneaut marsh, in Crawford county.

PASSED FINALLY.

An act incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company was passed finally.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, presented a petition from Duquesne borough, asking that the upper portion of that borough, together with the Allegheny Poor House farm and Wm. Sample's farm, be incorporated into a borough under the name of Millvale.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, a petition of George W. Cass and others for compensation for damages by loss of water privileges.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, a petition from numerous men and women of Connellsville for a change in the present liquor law.

CIVIL CODE REVISION.

A message from the Governor was received transmitting the report of the Commissioners to revise the Civil Code, with bills recommended by the Commissioners on the following subjects: Corporations, general pleading, evidence, interest, landlord and tenant, statute of limitations, highways and bridges and for laws.

BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, read in place a bill incorporating the company to erect a bridge over the Ohio from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville to Allegheny City.

TO ANNEX DUQUESNE BOROUGH TO ALLEGHENY CITY.

Mr. BECKERT, of Allegheny, one annexing the borough of Duquesne to Allegheny City.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, one creating an independent school district out of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington counties.

STOVES ON RAILROAD CARS.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, a bill prohibiting the use of wood or coal in stoves on cars, and fining the conductor, engineer, president and secretary of the company using the same thirty days after the passage of this act one thousand dollars for each day using the same.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

The Free Railroad law was discussed till nearly eleven o'clock at night. Several sections passed second reading, and the bill was then made the special order for to-morrow evening.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TURKEY.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED—THE CRETAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Late dispatches have been received here from Athens giving an account of another battle between the Turks and Cretans, in which the latter were successful. The Spakiotean Mountaineers were the attacking party. The Turks stood their ground and the battle lasted all day. The Turks acknowledge the loss of two hundred and fifty killed. Cretan loss not stated.

FRANCE.

THE NEW PRESS BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the new project of a law for the government of the press was continued to-day. M. Favre, in a speech generally in opposition to the details of the bill, expressed approval of a few of its clauses. M. Carnpin also spoke against the bill, denouncing on all its parts as leading to license.

The debate on the proposed bill for the government of the press was closed late last evening. No vote was reached. The success of the bill was regarded extremely problematical.

PARIS, February 2.—It is reported the Government is likely to withdraw the new bill for the regulation of the press, in consequence of the opposition to the measure shown by the Liberal party.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—*Evening.*—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with later news from South America. The advices are important. The inhabitants of Rosario, a town of considerable size on the Parana river, in the Argentine Republic, have rebelled against the authority of President Mitre, and declared for Gen. Urquiza, formerly Chief Executive or Dictator of the Confederation.

THE CHOLERA RAVAGES.

The cholera, which has made sad ravages in Buenos Ayres, has subsided to a great degree. The disease, however, still prevails in an alarming extent in the allied army on the Parraguay. There had been no fighting since the departure of the last mail. President Lopez, of Paraguay remained at Humita, and his forces were well supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NO PRAYERS—NO MONEY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—*Evening.*—Letters from Killarney say the clergy of that town who refused to say masses for the souls of Allan, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive any money for their support or that of the church.

CABMEN ON A STRIKE.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—The cabmen of this city are on a strike, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

LONDON, February 1.—A terrific gale prevails throughout England to-night, and disaster both to life and property on sea and land is apprehended. The telegraph lines to Liverpool are down.

ITALY.

OBJECT OF FARRAGUT AT NAPLES.

PARIS, February 2.—The *Courier Francais* of last evening says the presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpois to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The *Courier* says the Admiral has sent to Caprera a promise of his support and only awaits the reply of Garibaldi.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.

FLORENCE, February 2.—The announcement was made in both Houses of Parliament yesterday that Crown Prince Humbert had been formally betrothed to Princess Margherita, of Genoa.

AN EXPEDITION ON THE TAPIS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dispatches received from Florence last night allege the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to Rio de La Platte. No thing is known as to the cause of this movement. Prime Minister Menabrea, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation. It is further reported an Italian fleet is now lying in the Bay of Naples preparing to sail for South America.

FLEET ORDERED TO SAIL.

NAPLES, January 31.—The Italian fleet now in this harbor, which has been getting ready for sea, has received orders to sail forthwith for Rio Pasana, Paraguay. All information in regard to the expedition is rigorously withheld by the Government and naval officials. The destination only is known.

PRUSSIA.

EFFECTUAL THREAT OF BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Bills introduced by the Government granting large indemnities to the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau have been passed in the Diet. Much opposition was shown to granting these appropriations, and at one time their passage seemed doubtful, but toward the close of the debate Count Bismarck declared if not adopted he would be compelled to dissolve Parliament. This threat was effectual.

ABYSSINIA.

EGYPTIAN AUXILIARIES RECALLED.

LONDON, February 2.—In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled his auxiliary troops of Egyptians sent to join the British expedition in Abyssinia.

CHINA.

HOSTILE MOVEMENT UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, January 31.—Dr. Arminus Vambrey, a well known traveller in Central Asia, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement against the Russians on the borders of the Empire.

ASIA.

FAMINE IN MOROCCO.

CADIZ, February 2.—Reports received from Morocco state that a severe famine prevails in Tangiers and Tecuan.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Peru—Overthrow of President Prado, Dictator

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 1.—A Lima letter of January 14th, says that the troops sent by Prado to attack the revolutionary forces under Colonel Segara were defeated, and their commander, Colonel Correjo, severely wounded. On receiving news of this reverse, the Dictator, without consultation with any of his officers, determined on his final attack. On the 25th the water was cut off from the city, and on the 26th the bombardment commenced. This was carried on for thirty-six hours. More than 7,000 balls and shells were thrown into Ariqupa. Seven companies of infantry attacked the barracks which the insurrectionists had formed in the streets, took possession of five and occupied one of the enemy's barracks, possessions which, after a well sustained combat, they were forced to abandon, as they were not supported by the reserve. General Bustamente having informed Prado the whole army was in revolt and clamorous for his life, the latter, after having in vain tried to immediately sought safety in flight, leaving on the field of battle his army, all his wounded, his money, arms, munitions, everything. Their chief gone, the troops became demoralized, and many large bodies passed over to the enemy. About fifteen hundred men succeeded in reaching Quelitas. Meantime Prado arrived at Ilo, immediately embarked on the corvette Union and arrived at Callao January 4th, whence he proceeded to Lima. The indignation against him was great at both places, Iloa and Arequipa were heard to very direction. On the night of the 6th the troops in Castle Callao were turned over to the Canzeo Government without bloodshed, on advice of the movement having reached this city, was seconded by the Canzeos, aided by some troops. After a combat of five hours, resulting in one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, Prado's army was deserted by his troops, offered to resign the Presidency and retire from the country. Field Marshal La Feunte was named President of the Council of Ministers and took supreme command until the will of the second Vice President, General Canzeo, is known. A squadron at Callao passed over on the 6th. Prado took refuge in the house of the United States Minister, from whence he passed on board of the United States steamer Nitick, which sailed on the 10th for Chile, where he enjoys the rank and pay of a General. On the 11th a squadron sailed for Iaaly to bring General Canzeo to the Capital. Preparations were making for a general election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1868.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL IN DAKOTA.

The House Military Committee this morning decided to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a United States Arsenal at Fort David Russell, Dakota, near Cheyenne City, at a cost of $50,000.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The M'Ardle case was called up in the Supreme Court this afternoon. Judge Hughes appeared and entered a motion to have the Court dismiss the case on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. The Court signified its willingness to hear the argument in support of the motion, and Judge Hughes proceeded to state the position of the case, as he said, for the information of the Court. He said the jurisdiction of this Court extends only to cases coming up in the regular form of writs of error from the District and Circuit United States and from the regularly constituted State Courts, under the act of Congress of Feb. 5, 1867, under which the case is brought up. He maintained that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction because the statute does not confer it. If it has no jurisdiction the only thing to be done is to dismiss the case. Judge Hughes then proceeded to inquire whether the terms of the act of Feb. 5th, 1867, had any application to the case; and also whether the late rebel States were in such a condition with regard to their Courts as to warrant an appeal being taken from them to the Supreme Court. The appeal in the case was founded by said Court upon the assumption that the reconstruction acts of Congress were unconstitutional. That, he said, was the pivot upon which the case turned. In support of this, Judge Hughes read from the petition of M'Ardle. He claimed that the purport of the reconstruction acts excludes the idea that the principle of reconstruction was to be a football between the United States Courts and Congress.

At three o'clock Chief Justice Chase announced that the case would go over until next Friday, when further argument will be heard. Court then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1868.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill providing for distribution among the people of the South of accumulated vegetables and preserved meats which are now required for the use of the army.

The President has approved the bill providing that contracts for stationery for the Executive Department shall not on made for more than one year at a time.

TREATY RATIFIED.

The following dispatch was received at the State Department at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon:

Copenhagen, January 31.—*William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington.*—The treaty in regard to the sale of the Danish West India Islands has been sent to Washington. It was ratified by the Rigsdad and signed by the King.

FINANCIAL.

Fractional currency issued for the week from the Treasury, $650,000; forwarded $902,186, including $200,000 to the depository at Cincinnati. National Bank currency issued, $1,001,040; amount in circulation, $299,542,936. Fractional currency destroyed during the week, $230,000. Receipts internal revenue for the week, $14,918,847; fiscal year to date $114,754,315.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA —A COLLECTOR WOUNDED.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Office of frauds on the revenue and outrages on Government officials in the third district of South Carolina. It seems that accounts from Mr. Bingham, formerly in the Postoffice Department, of the burning of the Rectory Institute the Abbey ville district, and Hart and Elbert counties, induced the Bureau to dispatch an agent thither, and after some investigation Mr. Bingham was appointed collector. Early following the receipt of the operations of the Government officials was the seizure of over eighty illicit distilleries in three counties and the arrest of several officers. Subsequently the Deputy Collector was shot by a party, who it is ascertained had been hired by those engaged in unlawful distilling, and shot through the shoulder. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed every effort to be made for the arrest of the party who committed the outrage.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

There is a report that the President has determined to withhold further reward has not acquiesced upon an imperial demand on Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

—The law just passed by the Legislature of Tennessee permitting negroes to hold offices and sit on juries gives much satisfaction to negroes generally and the ultra Radicals. They say that the negro candidates for important offices and there will be in the majority of the counties in Middle and West Tennessee. They say the law conflicts with the amendment to the Constitution, and will prove to the negroes a delusion and snare, entailing upon the law suits instead of increasing their rights. The Courts will determine the question.

—George Francis Train's letter to the New York *World*, dated aboard the Scotia, says: C. Gould has purchased $5,000,000 in gold, the proceeds of the sale of new stock of the Rock Island Railroad to, purchase twenty thousand tons of iron for the extension of the road to Omaha.

If You Value Your Health

Do not experiment with new medicines when you can get at an easily procure an old and well tested remedy.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is well known as the best remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

EVERY ONE should possess this excellent preparation, for there is none of the organs in the system so likely to become diseased by neglect as those of the Throat and Chest. It is very palatable, and a speedy relief when you do not deem worth nothing and will be dangerous, neglecting will result in a fatal CONSUMPTION. Therefore, when Cough, Pain in the Chest, or Oppression ensues, resort to

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Which will certainly and quickly cure you. Have you a cough of long standing and have tried other remedies without obtaining any relief? Then try Dr. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP and be cured. Have you a cold that is out of any Druggists, and from the Proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist, 57 Wood street.

No Health Without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvellous piece of work called Man.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. If steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or lift a piston or a beam that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEAKING OUT? Do you find that each or some of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis is the immediate precursor of DEATH.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by preventive, so far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Chronic Diseases

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are rare to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organs or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some sack or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tizzil. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

COMMERCIAL

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 3, 1868.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was light this week, not exceeding, if reaching, 700 head, and with an active local demand and some inquiry for shipment, the market was remarkably stiff, and if anything, taking the quality of the cattle into consideration, prices ruled a shade higher than last week. Butchers complain bitterly and with good reason, too, of the present extreme prices, but there seems to be no help for it, drovers say cost is high, and they are obliged to pay big prices, too, and we feel satisfied that they would rather sell cattle at less than 6@6c. as their profit would be fully as large, and there is not so much money invested. There is no scarcity of cattle in the country, but farmers and stock-growers, as a general thing, are so situated that if they can not get their prices, they can keep their stock, not being obliged to sell, as is the case with operators in many other departments of trade. It is not a little remarkable that while many commodities have depreciated in value from 5 to 100 per cent., cattle are now almost as high as they were during the rebellion, and the only reason we can assign is the one already noted. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra retailing cattle sold at from 6@6c. gross; common to medium at 5@5¾c. and stockers at 4@5c. The following is a pretty full report of the sales:

E. Kirk sold 27 head of mixed Ohio stock for Rombaugh at 5½@6—one car load of fresh cows and springers unsold.

Shafer & Bro. sold 19 head of cows and bulls at 3@5c. for the former, and 4 for the latter.

Grosswald & Kahn sold 19 head of extra fat cattle (butchers) at 6; 16 ditto (butchers) at 5; 16 head at 4@5.

Hemphill wholesaled 17 head of fair cattle to Gallagher at 5@5½ gross.

Knaus & Hase report having retailed 73 head Ohio and Illinois cattle at 5 to 6¾c.

Mc. Wagner & Bro. retailed 14 Indiana stock for Ross at 6¾ to 7¼; also, 19 head stockers at 5@5½.

Myers & Neely report having retailed 80 head of Ohio cattle at 6¼ to 6¾; and 16 head of Penn. stock at 5 to 6¼.

Rook & Sloan retailed sold 38 head of Chicago cattle at 6@6¾c.

Jas. McAllister reports having sold 42 head of common cattle at 4 to 5c.

Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold 40 head for Blue at 5 to 6; and 8 head for other parties at 4¼ to 5c.

Paxton sold 12 head of common to medium Washington county steers and cows at 5@5½.

Hemphill & Taylor sold 20 head for W. F. Lewis at 6 to 6¼; and 10 head for D. Y. at 6@6¼.

Hazlewood & Hunsicker sold 25 head Penna. cows and steers at 5@6; and 12 head for Wm. Lewis at 6 to 6¼; and 10 head for D. Y. at 6@6¼.

Hazlewood & Hunsicker sold 25 head Penna. cows and steers at 5@6; and 12 head for Wm. Lewis at 6 to 6¼; and 10 head for D. Y. at 6@6¼.

John Rowan, assisted by John McAllister, sold 100 head of bulls, in small lots, at 4@5½, which were afterwards sold to Wm. Hines at 6 to 6¼ gross, and weighed 1,000 lbs. each.

There were some other dealers whose sales we did not get, including Marks & Trautman, L. Shamberg, and Hartman & Shamberg.

SHEEP.

The supply of Sheep to-day was much larger than for several weeks past, but with a very fair demand, the market was steady and fairly active, and notwithstanding the increased supply, there were but few left over unsold, and prices were fully maintained. It is possible that the extreme prices of cattle may have caused the butchers to buy more Sheep than otherwise they would have done, and the scarcity of labor are now cheaper than during any time since the breaking out of the rebellion, it is thought that Pittsburgh can successfully compete with other points both east and west; and if so, we are of the opinion that she will reclaim a large proportion of former customers both west and south, who will wear or so past, have given this place the "cold shoulder." The following are the card rates corrected up to date:

Cumming Bar sizes	5½@6
Horse Shoe	5½@6
Hoop—of Light Band	5½@6
Round and Square	5½@6
Spring	5½@6
Half Oval	5½@6
Half Oval and Half Round	5½@6
Rotter Iron	5½@6
Sheet Iron	8
Nail Rods	9
Sheet Iron, No. to 17	9¾
" " 18 to 24	9¾
" " 25 to 26	9¾
" " 27 to 28	10

All sheets over 20 in. wide 1/4c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails	7 10
8d Fencing	8 10
Brads	$8 25
8d and 9d	9 50
6d and 7d	9 50
4d and 5d	6 00
3d	6 50

Horse Nails—No. 1 inch, $8.00; 1 inch, $7.25; 1½ inch, $6.50; 1¼ inch, $6.00; 1⅛ inch, $5.50.

The above rates are for cash in 30 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE MOON BEHIND THE HILL.

BY WILLIAM KENEALY.

I watched last night the rising moon
Upon a foreign strand,
Thi memories came, like dowers of June,
Of home and fatherland;
I dreamt I was a child once more,
Beside the rippling rill,
Where first I saw, in days of yore,
The moon behind the hill.

It brought me back the visions grand
That purpled boyhood's dreams;
Its youthful loves, its happy land,
As bright as morning's beams.
It brought me back my own sweet Nore,
The Castle and the Mill,
Until my eyes could see no more
The moon behind the hill.

It brought me back a mother's love,
Until in accents wild,
I prayed her, from her home above,
To guard her lonely child;
It brought me one across the wave
To live in memory still—
It brought me back my Kathleen's grave,
The moon behind the hill.

EPHEMERIS.

—Arkansas claims to have richer gold fields than any in California.

—Fifty of the ladies of Bridgeport, Connecticut, have organized a gymnastic club.

—Mr. Jefferson Davis is a candidate for President of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

—Fifteen hundred freedmen of Lowndes county, Miss., have agreed to emigrate to Liberia.

—Kit Carson is now in Washington for the first time for twenty years; he thinks the Indian treaty is a farce.

—Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," is doing his heavy prestidigitation of the old school at Cincinnati.

—Hundreds of families in Halifax are now living on dog-fish. Families in similar numbers here never heard of a dog-fish.

—The Germans in Philadelphia have succeeded in raising, by subscription, $95,000 for the purpose of erecting a new theatre.

—After his New Orleans and other Gulf feats, Farragut thinks Vesuvius does not amount to as much as it is cracked up to be.

—The Russian Archbishop of Kamschatka has been appointed Metropolitan of Moscow, as successor to Philarete, who recently died.

—There is another Dumas in the literary field. The new one is the wife of Dumas fils, who has just written a novel on the Austrian war.

—It takes five hours to build a house in Nebraska, so that if the eight hour bill is not a Nebraska law, two houses per day can be put up.

—The Baroness Antonie Von Arnutt, who, fifty-five years ago, was the fiancee of Theodor Koerner, died recently at the age of 77, in Vienna.

—The robbins of the North have been driven South by the severity of the weather, and the people of Pensacola are shooting and eating them.

—Dr. Luther, of Dusseldorf, has discovered a new asteroid; this is the 95th of that star company and the fifteenth that Dr. Luther has discovered.

—Gilmore Simms is by no means so impecunious as has been represented. He is rebuilding his house, and his pen still drives on over countless reams of paper.

—Four hundred and ten novels were published in London last year; so the young lady who keeps up with the current English literature would do well to make haste.

—Nova Scotia not having seceded as yet, is going to do so in driblets, and also to colonize New Zealand. A shiploads of blue noses is going in a co-operative way from Halifax shortly.

—It is stated that during the past two years about two thousand persons have been murdered in Texas, with bowie-knife or revolver, and that none of the murderers have been judicially punished.

—Louisville had a grand rat killing excitement the other day. A "celebrated dog Jack" killed one hundred rats in five and a half minutes. Coon drawing was also one of the amusements of the evening.

—Evidently the country is going down hill after Spain as fast as it can. Louisville is to have the honor, however, of inaugurating the latest symptom of the fall. There is to be a bull-fight in that lively town.

—We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Grant is affected. Nothing is more disagreeable to the general public than affectation in persons occupying high social positions. The Boston *Post* is our authority for this statement; it says "Mrs. Gen. Grant affects—pink silk."

—Among the "Personal" advertisements in the Philadelphia *Ledger* recently was one which read thus:—"I forbid all persons trusting any one on my account, as I will not be responsible. John Schmitt." The singularity of the name adds greatly to the value of the advertisement.

—The manager of a theatre in Omaha has discharged a popular low comedian for gagging, although his remarks, which were often low or vulgar, were received with a large portion of his audiences. This should serve as a warning to similar actors and as a precedent to managers in other parts of the country.

—A certain U. S. Senator from the West appeared in the dining room at Willard's recently in the rather unseasonably light clothing of a single chemise. As the gentleman is supposed to have had a man with a poker after him, and as he may return at any time his friends are endeavoring to get him to send in his resignation.

—When G. F. Train was asked for his autograph in Cork, during his arrest, he wrote for one man,

"Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die,
Is where he dies for man."

For another he wrote, "Pay Alabama claims or fight. Release American citizens in English jails, or war is certain."

—A fair has been opened in London to raise money for the relief of the starving dogs of that city. A more worthy charity could not be found if there were no starving men in London, or the world; but it were perhaps better to let all the dogs, though they are noble and true, starve outright, if by so doing one *man's* life could be kept in him.

—A van of an Irish menagerie, containing a pair of lionesses and a lion, was overturned recently on the road. The lion and the lionesses were confined in separate compartments, but the fall broke down the partition between them, which altogether enraged the forest's monarch so much that he set upon and slew the two females.

—The General Presbytery of Montreal seems to be as stupidly backward as possible. It has refused to allow congregations to use organs in the places of worship. We consider every member of that antiquated body who voted against the introduction of instrumental music into the meeting houses, thereby showed himself to be a quibbling sinner who would, if he ever got a chance, vote that harps be abolished in heaven.

—The proclamation which was posted on the facade of the Mansion House in London, a couple of weeks ago, and which caused much indignant excitement in the Aldermanic circles of London, read as follows: "The Irishmen of America are united! Irishmen of England, follow their example! Unite; forward, ye fearless sons of Ireland. Stand for the old country!" At the head of this was a harp, the motto, "God save Ireland," and the letters I. R.

—The young men in New Haven "deserve a great deal of credit" for their inventive faculties. They have improved on the fashions of England twenty years ago amazingly. Then the fashionable swell would go miles to be able to find, wrench off and steal a unique knocker from the door of a private house. Now the gay young men of New Haven, who are most fashionably inclined, steal and carry off the gates themselves, thus emulating Samson in their sportive moods.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

OBTAIN ONLY "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Sold Everywhere. 30dlt&T

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breechings, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Safe Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. le6:eal

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Success ors to ROBINSON, MEMIS & MILLERS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 15 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. 1all:r2

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS.

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Bottoms, Spiller Boilers, Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., constantly in stock, and Manufacturers of Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET, and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. ja14:d3m

☞ THE HEALING POOL.

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the EVILS which arise from MASTURBATION, which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE. Sent by means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. JOSEPH H. HUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:d&T

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 118 PENN STREET,

mh26:v92 PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

CRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:k7

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, all prices to suit the times. no8:d&s

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style unsurpassed in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3d

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. PITTOCK, BARTLEY TALBOTT and WILLIAM R. MOONY, under the firm name of

JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.,

in printing and publishing the

Pittsburgh Leader,

was, on the 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, under the limitations and conditions of partnership, the articles of said co-partnership, DISSOLVED.

The business of the late firm will be settled only by me, to whom all payments of accounts due the said late firm must be made.

ja28:d3t JOHN W. PITTOCK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS FAWCETT, R. FAWCETT, W. F. LOGAN, J. T. STOCKDALE and A. D. ANDERSON, under the name and style of

FAWCETTS, LOGAN, STOCKDALE & CO.

Was dissolved on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, by the withdrawal of A. D. ANDERSON from the firm. The business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, under the firm name of

FAWCETTS, LOGAN & STOCKDALE.

THOMAS FAWCETT,
R. FAWCETT,
W. F. LOGAN,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
A. D. ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, January 27th, 1868. ja28:d3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and Commission Business between ROBERT KNOX and JAMES S. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for payment, when either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 23 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HUGH KNOX,
J. S. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja6:d3t

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposit, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap26:d&s

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23, 1868.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE

NICOLSON PAVEMENT, on Wood street, is now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until

Thursday, February 6th, 1868,

when it will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

ja25:td

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

an28

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DRAKE'S ARITHMETIC, BUTTS'S, CHAMBERS' AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. 7:d

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh oct5:

WINDOW SHADES.—We are now selling our stock of Shades at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for our Spring Stock; also, 4qua Oil Cloth, Buff, Holland, &c., at reduced rates, at Nos. 28 and 30 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE REGISTER,

OF

G. H. TOWER,

164 Fourth St, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Now offers at private sale, and advantageous terms, the following FARMS in Allegheny, Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria Counties, and elsewhere:

FARM No. 1. A very valuable Tract of Fifty-eight Acres, situate in Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., about four miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Washington Turnpike Road. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, of 10 rooms; a two-story spring house, a new summer room, a No. 1 barn, with standing for 10 head of cattle, and a fine young orchard of about 12 acres, stocked with choice varieties of fruit. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered with never failing springs; good fencing, and all underlaid with limestone coal of the best quality; and is well adapted for dairy or farming purposes.

FARM No. 2. A Tract of Eighty-two Acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., two miles from West Newton, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a log house, with beer boarded, a frame bank barn, and an orchard of 70 fruit trees, in good bearing order. This farm will be sold on very easy terms, as the owner is engaged in other business and can not attend to it.

FARM No. 3. A desirable and very fertile Tract of Land of one hundred and Fifty-eight Acres, about twenty-five Perches from Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., two miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and one and one-half miles from the Youghiogheny River. The improvements are a two-story frame House, with seven rooms, a log barn, with stabling for 10 head of cattle, and a fine young orchard of grafted fruit trees, in good bearing order. This farm will be sold on very easy terms, as the owner is engaged in other business and can not attend to it.

FARM No. 4. A Farm of One Hundred and Thirty-three Acres, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about six miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a two-story log House, with four rooms, a log barn and other outbuildings, a never failing spring of water at the door, fencing and underlaid with limestone coal for the use of the farm.

FARM No. 5. A Farm of One Hundred and Thirty-one Acres and Allowance, situated in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., about 10 miles from the city of Blairsville. There are about 100 acres of this tract cleared and under good fencing, the balance of said land in black oak timber. The improvements are a log House, of 7 rooms and kitchen, a log barn, frame stable and double wagon and carriage shed, with corn crib, and a large orchard of choice fruit. The whole property is watered with a never failing stream of Youghiogheny bituminous steam coal of the best quality, limestone and slate. It is well watered, having a good stream of water on the farm, and will be sold at a bargain.

FARM No. 6. Situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Houston Station. The land is of a gravelly loam, well adapted to grain and grass, and is underlaid with a good stratum of stone coal.

FARM No. 7. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Horner Station. The improvements are a two-story frame House, with a cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 8. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and about seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Horner Station. The improvements are a two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 9. Situated in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about seven miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, a never failing spring of water in the garden, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The buildings have been lately repaired, painted and papered, and are offered very low and on reasonable terms. Call soon and secure a good home, as this property will not remain long in the market.

FARM No. 10. 127 Acres of good Land, in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within 1½ miles of the West Penn private Railroad, at Saltsburg. About 100 acres are clear'd and in a high state of cultivation, under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The balance of the tract is covered with white oak timber, and is well adapted for dairy purposes. The improvements are underlaid with coal and limestone, and are timbered with a brick dwelling house of four rooms and kitchen, a bank barn 45 by 50 feet, an apple orchard of select fruits, and the usual outbuildings for the convenience of the farm. Title good and terms of payment very liberal.

FARM No. 11. 1746 acres of excellent Farming Lands in Barton county, Missouri. These lands lie in the south-west part of the state, are partly prairie, and partly covered with timber. They are very fertile and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco and hemp and for stock raising have no superior in any part of the United States, as to climate and short winters.

FARM No. 12. 4626 acres of Timber Land, situate in Missouri, to be sold in one body or in parcels to suit purchasers. These are fine, arable lands, deep, rich soil, well adapted to the growth of all the cereals and grasses of the north, and in addition to the raising of tobacco, hemp and cotton, they are well watered and have an abundance of timber, and perfect title.

No. 43. Also, 160 acres in two tracts, in Jefferson county, Missouri, in the lead region, near the Mississippi river, a short distance from the Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain.

No. 44. Also, 279 66 100 acres in Vernon county, Missouri. These lands are well timbered with timber, in a county that is settling up rapidly. For sale cheap, to close out a partnership business.

No. 45. Also, 320 acres of good Land in St. Clair county, Missouri, well timbered, well watered, deep, rich soil, and will be sold at a bargain.

No. 46. Also, 320 acres in Wright county, Missouri, in a highly productive region of country, brisk dwelling and raplugh. These Missouri lands are enhancing in value every year, and for the year 1867, no less than 11,000 foreign immigrants selected their HOMES IN FREE Missouri.

No. 47. Five Thousand Acres, a very valuable estate, in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, eight miles east of Johnstown, known as the "Sonman Farm." The improvements are two large mansion houses, finished in the best style, with elegant marble mantles, and all modern improvements, two saw mills, one steam and other water power; a large store house, barns, stables, &c. There are several "clearings" on the property, which, under proper agricultural treatment, yields good crops, and indeed the whole tract is specially adapted to grazing purposes. But the great value of this princely estate is the numerous strata of most excellent, fat, caking bituminous stone coal, large veins of iron ore and fire clay. Grand timber, from which 4,000 acres of a heavy growth of ash, cherry, hickory, white, black and red oak timber, for which there is a constant and increasing demand, both east and west, as it can be easily shipped either way by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which passes through the premises, for a distance of three miles. The title of this fine property is in the name of H. H. Sonman, No. 164 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, and got a Geological and Mineralogical Report, made by Professor Wm. F. Roberts, in June, 1867.

FARM No. 48. In Ellsabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., 20 Acres, containing a fine spring on the Monongahela river, immediately below Turtle Creek, with a large brick dwelling house, one log and one frame house, bank barn, corn crib, wagon shed, brick spring house, granary, work-shop, &c. About thirty acres of the same being first quality of river bottom land, the balance of the land is of the best quality. Plenty of fruit trees, and about thirty acres of limestone. There are two orchards of apple, peach pear and plum trees, in good bearing condition, also a small lot of vines and other small fruits. The land is well adapted for gardening purposes, being but about three miles from the thriving village of Elizabeth, creating a ready market for all kinds of products. To be sold cheap and on good terms.

FARM No. 49. Situated in Fairfield Township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about seven miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a two-story log House, with four rooms, a log barn and other outbuildings, a never failing spring of watered, rich land, under good fencing, and will be sold at a reasonable price. The farm is well adapted for raising cattle. The pay received in greenbacks.

FARM No. 50. Containing One Hundred and Twenty-seven Acres, 50 of which are timbered, and under fence, situated in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the city of Blairsville. The improvements are a two-story brick House of 8 rooms, hall and cellar; a good frame back barn, wagon shed, corn crib and other outbuildings; a well of water at the door, fencing generally good; about sixty acres cleared, the balance in timber. This property being located near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about one-half mile of the Station, at Arnold's, and has a good orchard of apple, cherry, peach, pear, quince and grape, and being fertile and well adapted either for gardening or a dairy farm.

No. 51. Building Lots, Lots, Lots, Lots, Lots, in the borough of Saltsburg, on Bridge street, in the borough of Saltsburg, on Bridge street, in that thriving borough, near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for rapid increase in value are not most desirable property offered for sale at that place, and will be sold cheap, or the whole together, on very easy and good terms of payment.

No. 52. Farm. A valuable tract of land of 18 acres, in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about five miles from the Central Railroad, at Carpenter's station; improvements, log house, good stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good fencing. Also, coal and limestone abundant, and, for prospect of a large quantity of the best of iron ore underlying the whole surface of this tract. Will be sold very low and on good terms.

FARM No. 53. Containing 160 Acres of valuable, improved land, in Christian county, Illinois, within two and one-half miles of the Illinois Central Railroad, at assumption Station. More than eighty acres of the farm is under fence and in cultivation, and has a two story frame dwelling house and a young apple orchard of choice fruit. It is well watered and timbered, and is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c. This farm will be sold at a great bargain, and one presents a good opportunity.

No. 54. 320 Acres Unimproved Land in Morrison county, Illinois. This land is situated in the midst of the great wheat producing district of this State, which has nearly doubled in population in the past two years, and in this agricultural county new settlers, population and wealth pen ty per cent. To a young man with small capital this is a rare opportunity of becoming rich on a very small investment.

No. 55. 160 Acres, in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about five miles from the Central Railroad, at Harrison Station. The land is well timbered and in a high state of cultivation, 92 acres of excellent white oak and other kinds of timber, 1 cabin log house, two story house, a tenant house and other outbuildings, and a never failing spring of pure running water. A young orchard of grafted fruit trees are coming into bearing. This farm is well adapted for dairy purposes, and is well watered and underlaid with limestone coal. Will be sold on easy terms.

FARM No. 56. 127 Acres of good Land, in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within 1½ miles of the West Penn private Railroad, at Saltsburg. About 100 acres are clear'd and in a high state of cultivation, under good fencing, and well watered with never-failing springs. The balance of the tract is covered with white oak timber, and is well adapted for dairy purposes. The improvements are underlaid with coal and limestone, and are timbered with a brick dwelling house of four rooms and kitchen, a bank barn 45 by 50 feet, an apple orchard of select fruits, and the usual outbuildings for the convenience of the farm. Title good and terms of payment very liberal.

Lands in Barton county, Missouri. These lands lie in the south-west part of the state, are partly prairie, and partly covered with timber. They are very fertile and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco and hemp and for stock raising have no superior in any part of the United States, as to climate and short winters.

FARM No. 58. 4626 acres of Timber Land, situate in Missouri, to be sold in one body or in parcels to suit purchasers. These are fine, arable lands, deep, rich soil, well adapted to the growth of all the cereals and grasses of the north, and in addition to the raising of tobacco, hemp and cotton, they are well watered and have an abundance of timber, and perfect title.

No. 59. Also 160 acres, in two tracts, in Jefferson county, Missouri, in the lead region, near the Mississippi river, a short distance from the Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain.

No. 60. Also, 279 66 100 acres in Vernon county, Missouri. These lands are well timbered with timber, in a county that is settling up rapidly. For sale cheap, to close out a partnership business.

No. 61. Also, 320 acres of good Land in St. Clair county, Missouri, well timbered, well watered, deep, rich soil, and will be sold at a bargain.

No. 62. Also, 320 acres in Wright county, Missouri, in a highly productive region of country, brisk dwelling and raplugh. These Missouri lands are enhancing in value every year, and for the year 1867, no less than 11,000 foreign immigrants selected their HOMES IN FREE Missouri.

No. 63. Five Thousand Acres, a very valuable estate, in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, eight miles east of Johnstown, known as the "Sonman Farm." The improvements are two large mansion houses, finished in the best style, with elegant marble mantles, and all modern improvements, two saw mills, one steam and other water power; a large store house, barns, stables, &c. There are several "clearings" on the property, which, under proper agricultural treatment, yields good crops, and indeed the whole tract is specially adapted to grazing purposes. But the great value of this princely estate is the numerous strata of most excellent, fat, caking bituminous stone coal, large veins of iron ore and fire clay. Grand timber, from which 4,000 acres of a heavy growth of ash, cherry, hickory, white, black and red oak timber, for which there is a constant and increasing demand, both east and west, as it can be easily shipped either way by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which passes through the premises, for a distance of three miles. The title of this fine property is in the name of H. H. Sonman, No. 164 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, and got a Geological and Mineralogical Report, made by Professor Wm. F. Roberts, in June, 1867.

FARM No. 64. In Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., 20 Acres, containing a fine spring on the Monongahela river, immediately below Turtle Creek, with a large brick dwelling house, one log and one frame house, bank barn, corn crib, wagon shed, brick spring house, granary, work-shop, &c. About thirty acres of the same being first quality of river bottom land, the balance of the land is of the best quality. Plenty of fruit trees, and about thirty acres of limestone. There are two orchards of apple, peach pear and plum trees, in good bearing condition, also a small lot of vines and other small fruits. The land is well adapted for gardening purposes, being but about three miles from the thriving village of Elizabeth, creating a ready market for all kinds of products. To be sold cheap and on good terms.

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FARM No. 66. Containing One Hundred and Twenty-seven Acres, 50 of which are timbered, and under fence, situated in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., about 1½ miles from the city of Blairsville. The improvements are a two-story brick House of 8 rooms, hall and cellar; a good frame back barn, wagon shed, corn crib and other outbuildings; a well of water at the door, fencing generally good; about sixty acres cleared, the balance in timber. This property being located near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about one-half mile of the Station, at Arnold's, and has a good orchard of apple, cherry, peach, pear, quince and grape, and being fertile and well adapted either for gardening or a dairy farm.

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No. 68. Farm. A valuable tract of land of 18 acres, in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about five miles from the Central Railroad, at Carpenter's station; improvements, log house, good stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good fencing. Also, coal and limestone abundant, and, for prospect of a large quantity of the best of iron ore underlying the whole surface of this tract. Will be sold very low and on good terms.

FARM No. 69. Containing 160 Acres of valuable, improved land, in Christian county, Illinois, within two and one-half miles of the Illinois Central Railroad, at assumption Station. More than eighty acres of the farm is under fence and in cultivation, and has a two story frame dwelling house and a young apple orchard of choice fruit. It is well watered and timbered, and is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c. This farm will be sold at a great bargain, and one presents a good opportunity.

No. 70. A Tract of Land containing 128 Acres, in Tama county, Iowa, and six 74-100 acres in contract and six 56-100 acres in another tract, in Reynolds county, Missouri, containing in all 140 acres. The Tama county land is all prairie, and the Reynolds county is timber, and supposed to abound in iron ore and other minerals. These lands will be sold low or exchanged for property in the city or suburbs.

FARM No. 71. A good tract of land in Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., about five miles from the Central Railroad, at New Florence station, containing 122 acres, of arable and fallow land, and on which is erected a new frame dwelling house, with eight rooms, a frame barn, carriage house, corn crib, and various other outbuildings all in good repair, and will be sold low, on easy terms.

FARM No. 72. Situated in Westmoreland county, Pa., about seven miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 73. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 74. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 75. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 76. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 77. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 78. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 79. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 80. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 81. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 82. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 83. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine miles from the town of Indiana, and seven miles from the Blairsville Railroad at Hunter Station. The improvements are a large two-story frame House, with nine rooms and cellar, a frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, a well of water at the door, the balance in good white oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut and black walnut timber. There is a vein of from six to seven feet of good coal, and an apple orchard of about 50 trees are growing on it. It is worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase a cheap, good farm.

FARM No. 84. Containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four Acres, in Centre township, Indiana county, Pa., about nine

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Printers Wanted.

Two good, steady newspaper compositors can obtain situations in this office by making immediate application.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION

Boiler Explosion at Frankstown—One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured—Coroner's Inquest.

A boiler explosion occurred yesterday morning about five o'clock at Frankstown, in the works of Mr. John D. Gray, resulting in the death of John Harris, the engineer, and fatally injuring his son, who was employed as fireman. At the time the accident occurred there was no one present but the engineer and fireman, consequently it is impossible to give any information in regard to it, except that learned from persons who entered the place after the accident. The mill was not running Tuesday, and consequently there was no fire under the boilers from Monday evening until yesterday morning, and the mill had been running but a short time when the explosion occurred. One of the employes of the mill had just arrived when the explosion took place, and on running in to see the cause found the fireman lying some distance from the furnace terribly bruised and scalded. He called assistance and carried the injured man to his house, which was but a short distance off, and Dr. Carnahan was sent to the mill for the purpose of getting some oil to dress his wounds, when he heard the groans of the engineer, and upon going to the spot whence the groans proceeded, found him under the timbers in an almost lifeless condition. He was removed at once, and conveyed to his residence, where he died in about twenty minutes afterward. The building and machinery were but slightly damaged by the accident, the only injury being the destruction of the shed which covered the boilers, and the partial destruction of the furnace. Dr. A. Arthurs was summoned and rendered the injured man all the attention possible, but his recovery is not at all probable.

Coroner Clawson was notified of the affair and summoned a jury. Several witnesses were examined to ascertain the cause of the explosion, who all agree that it was attributable to an insufficiency of water in the boiler. The inquest was adjourned to meet at the Mayor's office at one o'clock, to-day. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a family of five children, three girls and two boys, one of whom is married, and the fireman, who was injured, is about twenty-one years.

County Prison Society.

The Allegheny County Prison Society met in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday afternoon, Joseph McKnight, President, in the chair, Mr. R. C. Miller Secretary. Prayer was offered by Dr. Clark.

Mr. Ogden offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Messrs. Miner, Glendenfenny, Pittock and Aiken, for papers and magazines furnished; also, to the Western Tract and Book Society for similar favors; also, to the Young Men's Christian Association for papers and the use of their rooms.

On motion, a committee consisting of Drs. Bell and Clarke and Mr. R. C. Miller, was appointed to inquire into the case of an insane prisoner now in the Penitentiary, who had been returned from Dixmont as incurable.

Mr. Knox reported that a house had been provided with beds, stoves, &c., in which the destitute may obtain food and lodging, and requested the Society to take charge of it.

On motion of Rev. Clark, a committee consisting of Messrs. Miller, J. D. Carlisle and Dr. Gray was appointed to co-operate with the parties who have provided the house, and report at the next meeting.

Rev. A. McLaughlin, Agent of the Society, presented his first report, being for the month ending January 31st, 1868. He reports that he was gladly received by the prisoners, many of whom evinced a willingness to talk with him on subject of religion. He had a pleasant conversation with Dr. McKelvy, the new physician of the Jail, who is very willing to co-operate with the Society to promote the interests of the prisoners. He was received, too, that he was received kindly and courteously by the prison officials.

Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

After an extended conversation on various matters, the Society adjourned to meet in the same place on the first Tuesday of March, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Rest and Remember.

Not temporary, but lasting and effective, are displayed in a most wonderful degree by that potent life renewing compound sold under the name of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher. We have published in the GAZETTE during the last week some of the most astounding cures ever recorded of any medicine. That of Mr. Titzell, of Allegheny City, published in day before yesterday's issue, is one of them. In his case the whole system was worn to a skeleton, with hardly the power of life and motion. The use of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher imparts tone to the stomach and full power to the digestive system, and in that way imbues the needed material to renovate the wasting frame. The decayed bones were discharged and their place supplied with new, and each tissue and organ put on renewed and wholesome vigor.

Dr. Keyser does not claim for his Blood Searcher any secret. Any physician who desires to investigates its potency will be made acquainted with its composition. He does claim that it is the best tonic alterative yet discovered, for he has been able to cure with it when eighteen hundred pages of the Dispensary did not disclose a remedy. He claims the discovery of the roots and herbs of which it is composed the completest combination of valuable blood remedies within human knowledge. It really will seem strange that under the action of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher the whole body should start to newness of life and vigor; but it is no stranger than the fact that out of the same blood that circles in the veins, lies in the brain, and hair, and muscle, and even the finger and toe nails, are recreated and reproduced. The many extraordinary cures performed by it here, within almost speaking distance, entitles it to the appellation of the most wonderful medicine of modern times.

Sold by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at the Doctor's Great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, for troublesome chronic diseases, 120 Penn street, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Republican County Executive Committee Meeting.

The Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday, at their rooms on Fourth street, the Chairman, Jacob H. Miller, Esq., presiding.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Republican voters of the various wards, boroughs and townships be requested to meet at their usual places of holding primary elections, on Saturday, the 29th inst., to elect two delegates to meet in Convention on the following Monday.

A discussion took place on the question as to whether the delegate or the "Crawford County System" should be adopted at the primary elections, when, on motion of the gentleman who introduced the resolution, the matter was referred to a Committee, consisting of General A. L. Pearson, Captain C. W. McHenry and Mr. W. N. Ogden, to correspond with other County Committees as to the mode of conducting elections, and report at a subsequent meeting.

On motion adjourned to meet on Wednesday, 19th inst.

Malt Liquors.

The following figures exhibit the amount of malt liquors manufactured and sold in the 22d District during the year 1867:

Month.	*Bbls. Produced.*	*Bbls. Sold.*
January	7,802½	4,980½
February	9,896½	5,750½
March	1,092½	9,486½
April	9,833½	8,826½
May	6,603½	9,972½
June	6,457½	9,613½
July	5,517½	8,467½
August	5,793½	7,793½
September	7,956½	7,282½
October	8,741½	7,233½
November	8,789½	7,976½
December	7,943½	7,327½
Total	97,253½	93,257½

Serious Accident.

An accident occurred yesterday about eleven o'clock A. M., at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, by which Mr. Jacob Borer, a resident of Ross township, was seriously injured. Mr. Borer, who is quite an old man, in company with his son-in-law, came to the city in a spring wagon, and when turning the corner named came on Mr. Frey, who came off, throwing them both out. Mr. B's head struck one of the rails of the street railway with such force as to render him unconscious for a time, and cut a severe gash on the side of his head above the right ear. He was taken up and carried to Bepler's tavern, where he received proper attention. His son-in-law fortunately escaped with but slight injuries.

Monongahela Valley Railroad Meeting.—At ten o'clock next Saturday morning a meeting of the friends of the different routes proposed for the Monongahela Valley Railroad will be held at the office of J. W. Briggs, on Water street. Maps will then be ready for distribution.

Fell Dead.—A horse attached to a car on the Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway fell dead near Oakland, Tuesday, from exhaustion.

Chronic Diseases.

In a person whose growth is stationary the quantity of food passing into the body in a given time is exactly equivalent to the quantity of matter passing away in the various excretions.

The whole of the food is dissolved in the body, and the greater portion is absorbed into the blood to renew the tissues, the nourishment of the body being dependent upon this quality of the blood.

A rich blood favors nutrition and growth, whilst a diseased quality of blood depresses and destroys that which is already formed.

Whilst the blood thus gives out to each organ or part of the body the means of repairing itself, by furnishing it with material of growth, it at the same time washes away, as it were, whatever elements of their tissues that have become diseased, worn out or useless.

These are passed off in the excretions, and in healthy adults exactly correspond in amount with the quantity of food taken.

When the body becomes diseased the urinary excretion gives out these diseased particles in excess while the decline of the body is going on.

The same when any *organ* or part of the body only becomes diseased; the urinary excretion gives out an excess of diseased particles from that *part*, when a decay of that organ is going on.

These Urino-Pathological *facts* are so apparent, especially in chronic diseases, that every physician having the welfare of his patient at heart should, in prescribing remedies, *watch their influence upon the urine*, and persevere in that particular remedy which produces the most healthy condition of that fluid, for its points out with certainty the changes made in the condition of any and every organ of the body. These urino-chemical investigations of the urine have been our constant practice for more than twenty years. And we would just say, that it has revealed to us the existence of many serious diseases long before other modes of investigation had been able to indicate them, and has thrown a flood of light upon the cause, progress and *treatment* of many chronic diseases which would otherwise have been involved in much obscurity at least, and perhaps never have been cured without.

Readers, if any of you have incipient Consumption, organic disease of the Liver, Kidneys or Spleen, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy or Scrofula; or should your complaint be at all obscure in its character, or should you be in any *doubt* as to the true cause of your ill-health, or of the aches, pains, *derangements*, difficulties and *weaknesses* under which you may be laboring unto *decay*, have the examination scientifically made, and secure the remedies thus scientifically prescribed.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Proposed New State Road.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing for the laying out of a State road from a point in Union township, Washington county, to the road leading from Farleyville to Canonsburg, near the house of John Boyer, to a point on the road leading from the Brownsville and Pittsburgh road to Stewart's Mill, on the land of Misses Seibold, in Allegheny county. It is provided that the said road shall be completed by the first of next August, shall be forty-five feet wide, and shall ever remain a public highway, to be kept in repair by the respective townships along the line. George Agnew, of Allegheny, and Job Johnston and E. Rigg, of Washington, are the named Commissioners to view out and mark the line of the road. The bill has passed the House.

Skull Fractured.—A little boy, about nine years of age, son of Mr. Shipley, of Lawrenceville, through the malicious mischief or inexcusable thoughtlessness of John White, of that place, aged fourteen years, had his skull fractured Tuesday, and it is feared will not survive the injury. The boys were playing together on an embankment near a pond, which was covered with ice, when White fastened a rope around the neck of his companion and jumped from the bank dragging the boy after him, his head striking the ice and fracturing his skull.

Leg Broken.—James K. Ease, a young man connected with the Sword Brick Machine, while engaged at a window in the second story of the building occupied by the company, at the corner of Canal street and Spring alley, fell to the ground a distance of twenty-five feet, and broke his left leg below the knee. Dr. Reiter reduced the fracture, and the young man was removed to his residence in the Eighth ward.

Dead Body Found.—The body of a man was found on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Freeport, Sunday. The body was horribly mutilated, one or more trains having passed over it, and life had evidently been extinct several hours, as the body was quite cold and stiff. It was not identified.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Cashmere Bouquet Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. W.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, especially during dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawF

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. F.

POLITICAL.

New York State Republican Convention—Grant Preferred for President—Fenton for Vice President.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 5.—The Republican State Convention met today. Joshua M. Vanuett, of Brooklyn, was chosen temporary Chairman.

The seats of delegates from New York City were contested. After a long discussion, in which considerable acerbity was shown, the Radical delegates were admitted as members by a vote of two hundred and fifty-six to fifty-four, and the Conservative delegates invited to seats on the floor.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, when, after progress reported Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck as President, with a list of Vice Presidents, including Horace Greeley, Waldo Hutchins and others.

The President made a long speech in support of the Congressional policy of reconstruction and the measures of the republican party. He denounced President Johnson's rebellion, alluded to Stanton as one of the purest American patriots and one of the ablest American statesmen, and to Grant as the great Captain of the age. He condemned Seward's purchase of Indian valleys and icebergs near the North Pole, and the home of floods and earthquakes. He hoped for the deliverance of Ireland; denounced Conservatism as having always stood in the way of the world's good; affirmed unqualified radicalism, and concluded with the closing words of Lincoln at Gettysburg: "We, if faithfully and fearlessly we keep doing our duty, may in our time rejoice in the full fruition and the complete realization that the government of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth."

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, including Horace Greeley, John Cochrane and Lyman Tremaine, who, after a speech from Mr. Tremaine, reported resolutions re-affirming devotion to the principles of justice, equality and nationality, approving the reconstruction measures of Congress, declaring an unalienable purpose to maintain unimpaired and inviolate the public faith and honor at all credit, to lessen the burden of taxation by cutting off all useless expenditures, declaring their preference for Grant for President and Fenton for Vice President, inviting the delegates to meet as a unit at Chicago and to employ all honorable and proper means to secure those nominations, and giving thanks to the soldiers and sailors for the suppression of the rebellion. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

A Committee previously appointed to select delegates to the National Convention reported a full list and the report was adopted.

The following are the names of the delegates at large: Daniel Sickles, Lyman Tremaine, Charles Andrews, D. D. St. Brown.

Horace Greely was called for and in a few remarks warned the Convention against the danger of over-confidence. He said there were formidable obstacles to overcome, and promising to do his part in the canvass, urged all to work with a will and then they would win.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CALIFORNIA.

Indictments for a Prize Fighting—Flour and Wheat Export.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5.—Thos. Chandler, arrested for participating in the prize fight with Dooney Harris in April last, was released in one thousand dollars bail. The authorities of Contra Costa contemplate indicting about one thousand citizens of San Francisco for the same offence.

The wheat export for January was twenty-two thousand tons; value, one million two hundred thousand dollars; nineteen cargoes, sixteen of which were for Europe. Flour shipments, fifty-five thousand four hundred barrels; value, four hundred and seven thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

MR. TAYLOR, of Beaver, one authorizing the School Directors of Rochester borough, Beaver county, to borrow money.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one annexing a portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny city.

Also, one changing the name of the Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company, to Commercial Company, and incorporating the same.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the School Boards throughout the State with surplus bounty funds to transfer the same to the school funds. Adopted.

An act authorizing the sale of property of any incorporated company upon bonds secured by mortgage given by it, with like effect as if sold upon the mortgage, was defeated.

An act giving Wm. C. Fisher and Elijah Barnes the right to establish a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport, passed finally.

The act incorporating the Artesian Deposit Bank, of Pittsburgh, passed finally.

The act incorporating the borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Over one hundred bills on the private calendar were passed finally, among them the following:

Increasing the number of officers in Red Bank township, Armstrong county, to four supervisors, and authorizing the election of Township Treasurers in Armstrong.

Authorizing owners of the lock and dam at Franklin, Venango county, to close the lock and build a schute in the dam for the passage of boats.

Authorizing the appointment of an additional Notary Public in Beaver county.

Fixing the standard weight of coal at eighty pounds per bushel in Jefferson county.

Increasing the fees of Surveyors of Allegheny county, when employed as witnesses in land suits, to five dollars per day and three cents mileage.

Exempting Pithole City from five per cent. tax on taxable property imposed by act of February 14th, 1866.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being a Philadelphia corporation.

Empowering the officers and corporators of the Greensburg Masonic Fund to act as witnesses for and against said corporation.

Authorizing the appointment of two additional Notaries Public in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the authorities of Waynesburg, Greene county, to collect a special tax of twenty mills on the dollar for the payment of indebtedness.

Authorizing a State road from John Boyer's, in Washington county, to Stewart's Mills, Allegheny county.

Authorizing Alexander Giffin to erect a ferry over the Allegheny River from a point between Walnut and Chesnut streets, Phillipsburg, Clarion county, to a point in Sugar Creek township, Butler county.

Adjourned at six until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT: Granting a pension to William Diehl, soldier of 1812.

Extending to the borough of Mount Washington the vehicle license law of March 30, 1860.

Also, authorizing appeals to the Supreme Court from decisions of Quarter Sessions in pauper cases.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Changing the name of the Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company of Pittsburgh to Commercial Printing Company of Pittsburgh and incorporating the same.

After the passage of several unimportant local bills, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HICKMAN'S proposed Constitutional amendments, reducing the pay of Legislators to seven hundred dollars, striking the word "white" from the Constitution, and introducing the intelligence test for voters, were discussed till after dark.

The Committee had reported the first amendment with a negative recommendation, but inserted one thousand dollars instead of seven hundred.

Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

The subject is made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed the House on Tuesday. It is a Philadelphia organization, the corporators named residing there. Among other corporate rights given the Association are allowed to receive legacies and hold real estate. The object is to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the State, and for the enforcement of all laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CRETE.

LEADING CRETAN TURKS IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION TO GREECE.

Advices received at Washington from Crete, to the 11th of January, state that the Turks acknowledged that Ali Pasha entirely failed in his mission, and it was believed he was ordered to return to Constantinople. Many of the Cretan Turks were beginning to express themselves favorably on the subject of an eventual annexation of the island to Greece.

Saba Pasha, the newly named Turkish Governor of Sohakia, was twice attacked by the people of the Province while proceeding to take possession of his command, and was compelled to retrace his steps after losing some of his followers.

Seven more Provinces had voted for a union with Greece.

The Cretans have at this day declared themselves, by 29,000 votes, free from the Sultan, forming a part of the dominion of King George.

The Russian vessels were engaged in saving women and children from the brutality of the soldiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GALE ON SATURDAY—DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property in this city and Liverpool. Chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by falling objects, and seriously injured and in some instances killed outright.

MARINE DISASTER.

PORTION OF A CREW RESCUED—TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

GIBRALTER, January 31.—The captain and two sailors of the crew of the schooner Moses Warring, which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ult. by the bark Minnie Gordon, and brought to this port. They had been seven days without food. To sustain life they were obliged to resort to the flesh of the one, who died from exhaustion. When picked up the men were hardly able to move or speak, but they are now recovering.

ITALY.

ORDER OF THE POPE COUNTERMANDED.

FLORENCE, February 5.—The Pope having recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have the *Te Deum* sung in all the churches in Italy for the victory of the Papal arms at Mentana, King Victor Emanuel issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious services for such purpose within the kingdom.

JAPAN.

PORTS OPENED FOR COMMERCE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from Japan via Hong Kong announce the ports of Hiogo and Osaka were, at the beginning of the year, thrown open to foreign countries in accordance with the Convention made with the Commissioners of foreign powers.

STANTON IMBROGLIO.

Correspondence Between General Grant and President Johnson.

Grant Charged with Violating His Engagements.

He Denies any Breach of Faith.

A Question of Veracity.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, closing with the following document:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868—SIR. In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th ult., I transmit herewith copies (including me by General Grant of the correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of War, which he reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on his alleged reasons for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I have resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25th, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR: On the 24th inst. I requested you to give me, in writing, the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left no doubt in my mind of your intention. To prevent any possible misunderstanding, therefore, I renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal ones.

I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor circulated through the public press, and the tenor of conversations which occurred either with the President, privately in his office, or in Cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to it will be well to state the facts in the case. Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of the office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical right of Gov. Swann to remove the old Commissioners and appoint their successors. As the old Commissioners refused to recognize the law, I had found no other resource was left but to appeal to the Courts. Finding that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not, I stated that I had looked particularly into the Tenure of Office bill, but that what I had stated was a general principle, and if I should change my mind in the particular case I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on reading the Tenure of Office bill closely, I found I could not, without violation of law, refuse to vacate the office of Secretary of War when Mr. Stanton, who was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President ordered me to retain it, (which he never did). Taking this view of the subject, and learning on Saturday, the 11th inst., that the President had taken up the subject of Mr. Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with Lieutenant General Sherman and some members of my staff, in which I stated the law left me no option as to my action should Mr. Stanton be reinstated, and that I intended to inform the President, I went to the President for the sole purpose of doing so. This fact is known, and I did make it so known. In this I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my resignation as relieving me of the tenure of office bill, contended he had suspended Mr. Stanton under authority given by the Constitution, and that the same authority did not preclude him from regarding an act of the Senate, in his reasons for the suspension to the Senate. That having been appointed under authority given by the Constitution, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, I could not be governed by the act. I stated the law was binding in me, Constitution or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. An hour was consumed in the conversation on the above subject, until, getting late, the President said he would see me again. I did not agree to call again on Monday, nor at any other definite time, nor was I sent for by the President until the following Tuesday. From the 11th inst., to the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst., a doubt never entered my mind about the President fully understanding my position, namely, that if the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my powers as Secretary of War *ad interim* would cease, leaving Mr. Stanton's right to resume at once the functions of his office would, under the law, be indisputable, and I acted accordingly. With Mr. Stanton I had no communication on the subject, except in regard to his reinstatement during his suspension. I knew it had been recommended to the President to send the name of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and thus save all embarrassment, a proposition that I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably. General Sherman seeing the President at my particular request to urge this. On the 13th, on Tuesday, Mr. Stanton resumed the office of the Secretary of War. General Comstock, who had carried my official letter to Mr. Stanton, informing him of Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate I had ceased to be Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me from the President a message that he wanted to see me that day at Cabinet meeting, after I had made known the fact that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*. At this meeting, after opening it as though I were a member of his Cabinet, when reminded of the notification already given him that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President gave a version of the conversation alluded to already in this communication. It was asserted that in both conversations I had urged him to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until displaced by the Courts or resigned, so as to place the President where he would stand before the country. That was not the case. Finding that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not, I stated that I had looked particularly into the Tenure of Office bill, but that what I had stated was a general principle, and if I should change my mind in the particular case I would inform him of the fact. 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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McLand Iess.

FRIDAY, February 7.—The case of the United States vs. Michael Thieken, indicted for illicit brewing, occupied the entire session without being concluded.

District Court—Judge Williams.

FRIDAY, February 7.—In the case of J. C. Patterson & Co. *vs.* the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, the jury had not agreed agreed upon a verdict at adjournment of Court.

Petrona Oil Company vs. Jas. Benny, Jr. Action on a promissory note. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $5,446.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, February 7.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Augustus Hoevler, indictment nuisance—maintaining a bone boiling establishment in the Seventh ward, Allegheny—occupied the entire session without being concluded. Twenty-eight witnesses were examined on the part of the Commonwealth. The defense has not yet closed.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.—In the case of Coleman vs. Executors of R. E. McGowin, deceased, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $1,720.80.

Everson, Preston & Co. vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. The plaintiffs are proprietors of the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, on Second street, in the Eighth Ward, and seek to recover damages from the Railroad Company, whose track passes along the base of the hill overlooking and close to the rolling mill. The damages are alleged to have been caused by masses of rock and earth sliding down from the hill side, resulting from carelessness, negligence or neglect of duty in properly constructing the railroad. On trial.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left in the Recorder's office, Feb. 6th 1868:

William Jackson to Elizabeth M. Bates, Sept. 24th 1867, a lot of ground in Ohio township, containing 5 acres and 134 perches.....$2,000

John Daggart to James Reno, Aug. 13th, 1867, part of lot 253 on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny, 40 by 139 feet $2,200

George Ogden to Robert McElhaney, Feb. 4th 1868, lot 32 in Arthur's plan of lots in the Seventh ward, fronting on Arthurs street 26 feet and extending back 144 feet.....$325

Peter Peterson to John Bradley, April 6th 1867, a lot on Belfontain street, Lawrenceville, 25 by 100 fee $260

Joseph M. Gazzam trustee to Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co., Sept. 7th 1867, lots Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105 and 106 in E. A. Gazzam's plan of lots in Pitt township, fronting on Canton street 120 feet, and extending back 100 feet $4,000

Margaret Molloy to Alexander Molloy, May 15th 1867, a lot on Bedford street, Sixth ward Pittsburgh, 26 by 100 feet.....$1,000

Adolph Rosemund to William Lane, Feb. 5th 1868, a lot in Collins township, fronting on Stanton street 25 feet, and extending back 100 feet to a twelve feet alley.....$2,700

Benjamin Hall to Lyman S. Keen, January, 1868, lot on Bingham street, South Pittsburgh, 20 by 100 feet.....$1,050

John Wright to William J. Warden, September 5th, 1867, lots No. 4, 5, 6 and 7, in Wright's plan of lots in Pitt township, fronting on Bedford street 96 feet and extending back 107 feet.....$500

Alexander Warden to William J. Warden, August 28, 1862, lot No. 14 in Wright's plan of lots, 20 by 107 feet.....$200

Patrick Cosgrave to William J. Warden, February 16, 1867, lot No. 16 in plan of lots laid out by Bishop O'Connor in Lawrenceville, fronting on St. Mary's Avenue 24 feet and extending back 110 feet.....$600

Dr Witt C. Bidwell to Mary Ann Bailey, Sept. 16th, 1867, lot No. 3 in Walton plan fronting on Bailey avenue 50 feet and extending back 190 feet.....$600

Army of the Cumberland.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 7.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, after a brief session this morning, held by invitation, the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where they were heartily received. This afternoon an open meeting of the Society was held in Music Hall, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion, and was densely crowded. Major General H. P. Van Cleve, son delivered an oration relative to the history of the Army of the Cumberland. Generals Sherman, Thomas, Cox, Gross, Willich, and others made short speeches.

—A Paris lady with an Italian title, who moves in the first society, owes all her good fortune to an accidental tumble into a pit. The story is romantic, if not credible. Some years ago a French nobleman, hunting in the forests of Brittany, fell into one of the pits used for taking wintor wolves. Unable to get out, he remained there until a band of peasants approached, to whom he appealed for assistance. They required that he should first hand out his valuables, and while he was complying with this outrageous demand, a young girl, leaning forward to take something from his hand, fell into the arms. He held her as a hostage, but the peasants fled, finding themselves outwitted. The Marquis and his companion spent three days in the pit before assistance reached them, in which time he discovered that the girl was pretty, intelligent and agreeable, and when released he took her home, educated her and at his death left her a millionaire.

—An English mechanic, named Sarboy, is said to have solved a problem which has so long foiled the efforts of engineers and scientific men, in discovering a certain means of detecting alteration in the texture of iron, or cracks, or minute defects invisible to the eye, which have been a fruitful cause of the breaking of railway axles and other machinery. Mr. Sarboy, it is said, has found that when an iron bar is homogeneous the magnetic needle will not be suddenly displaced from its position on being slowly moved to and fro in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, of the locality, but if there be in the bar any unsound place, a fault or flaw, the oscillations of the needle will become very intense as it passes over these defective points. In view of the loss of life and property resulting from flaws in the iron work of machinery, the discovery of such a test of iron must prove of great value.

—A Paris journal catalogues the beauties of the Princess de Metternich—"eyes which have the sweetness of a German reverie; teeth of brightest enamel; a forehead smooth and clear as an infant's; high and wide as that of a thinker; and abundant silky brown hair; the form of head as Greek as that of the Venus of Milo; her ear like a pink shell; the beautiful fall of her shoulders, the exquisite form of her arm, the long, aristocratic hands, and the narrow, dainty foot. Be she dressed in blue, red or yellow; be she coiffed with a rose or with her eyes, or with a sergent-deville's cap as she appeared one day at the Tuileries—she is and remains a princess."

—The Republicans at Columbus had a glorious meeting Wednesday night to interchange congratulations over the cheering success in the Eighth District. Judge Thrall presided, and speeches were made by Lieut. Gov. Lee, General Potts, General Kiefer, Hon. G. W. Robinson, General Schneider, Hon. Samuel Galloway and Hon. E. E. White. A resolution of sympathy with Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, and expressing him not to return to public duties until fully restored to health, was passed, and another renewing the nomination by the Columbus Union Club of Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

—A rich and fascinating Kentucky widow was wooed by two colonels, one formerly belonging to the national and the other the rebel army. She finally concluded to take the rebel, and arranged that the marriage should take place at the Louisville Hotel. This was very disagreeable to the Union colonel, who picked a fight with his successful rival, and challenged him to a duel. The Confederate colonel had two daughters by a former wife, who did not want their father to marry again, and finally persuaded the widow to give him up and take the loyal man. She did so, and the duel did not come off.

—A riot occurred at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, Tennessee, last Monday afternoon, lasting from four o'clock until dark, and causing great excitement. A young man named Pamphlin was killed by a pistol shot, and a number of others wounded, some with knives and others with stones. The riot was caused by a drunken fellow riding into a crowd and saying he could whip any person in it.

—The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company have been losing fifty tons of coal per month, and wishing to know what became of it, set a watch, which resulted in the arrest of r persons, the guilty parties, at Ci vill Hampton Junction, N. J.

—Jacob C. Shaffer, late of Champaign county, Ohio, was arrested at Baltimore on Thursday, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, on a charge of forgery, and was taken in charge by an officer from Cincinnati and conveyed to that city for trial.

—The contract for building the Marine Hospital to be erected on the northwestern outskirts of this city, has been let to Wilson King, Esq., and other parties. Mr. King is now inspecting various public hospitals so as to be the better enabled to determine upon the plan.—*Erie Dispatch.*

—Several German papers think it rather strange and unbecoming in the American Consul at Schwerin (Mecklenburg) to solicit patronage by advertisements resembling those of hungry quack doctors.

CITY ITEMS.

Pain Paint cures Bunions.
Pain Paint cures Chilblains.
Pain Paint leaves no stain.
Pain Paint is harmless.
Pain Paint is certain.
Pain Paint is quick.
Pain Paint endorsed by M. D's.
Pain Paint sells everywhere.
Pain Paint cures old Ulcers.
Pain Paint cures fresh wounds.
Pain Paint cures Bruises.
Pain Paint cures broken Ribs.
Pain Paint cures frozen Feet.
Pain Paint ruins all Liniments.
Come and test Pain Paint free of cost, at 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the drug store. The crowd is big; come early.

Important Sale—Rare Chance for Investment.

This day, (Saturday), February 8th, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises, will be sold that very handsome and elegant residence of James P. Tanner, Esq., corner of Cliff, Gum and Bedford streets. The lot has a front of 75 feet, by 280 feet in depth, enclosed by a brick wall and covered with ornamental trees and shrubbery. The building is a three-story brick (imitation of stone) dwelling house of 16 commodious rooms, with fire and burglar proof iron vault in dining room. This property is the finest and most valuable ever offered at public sale in this city, and it is well worth the special attention of those desiring to purchase a first-class property, or for a capitalist seeking investment. This is indeed a rare chance to secure a great bargain. Do not fail to attend the sale. See auction advertisement of Smithson, Va'o hook and McClelland.

Have You Cough?

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you He morrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's Resident Consulting Office for Lung examinations and the treatment of chronic Throat Diseases, 58 120 Penn street from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Where to Buy.

The question, "where shall I purchase?" is one of vast importance to the community, and should be carefully studied before it is answered. To determine where to make your purchases, you should first ascertain where you can get the best article for your money, or in other words, where the best article can be had for the least money, and whenever you have done that the question is answered. Snodgrass & Bro., at No. 24 St. Clair street, dealers in boots, shoes and gaiters, are going to the front as the cheapest a quality of goods which is unsurpassed in this or any other market, as the purchaser will readily ascertain by paying a visit to their establishment. Their stock comprises a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class shoe house, and the salesmen are gentlemanly and obliging.

The Continental Saloon.

Neither the extreme cold weather nor the dull times have the slightest effect on business at the Continental Saloon. Mr. Holtzheimer, the gentlemanly proprietor, is equal to every emergency, and no matter what the state of the market or condition of the markets, he always keeps his establishment supplied with the best the season offers. This fact is apparent to all who call at the Continental, on Fifth street, next door to the Post-office. Mr. Holtzheimer's corps of attendants are gentlemanly and polite, and always attentive to the wants of customers. And in addition the high style of art in which viands are prepared at this establishment, the saloon and its appartments are kept in a most perfect state of neatness.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

During the recent cold weather the gas and water pipes throughout the city have become generally disarranged, and a vast amount of repairs will be necessary to set them to rights again, and in many instances the work to be done is of such a complicated character that only the most experienced workmen will be adequate to the task. In this connection we will take occasion to refer our readers having work to do of this character to T. T. Ewens, Plumber and Gas Fitter, No. 166 Wood street. Mr. Ewens employs a number of competent workmen and uses in his work none but the very best material, so that all needing work in his line will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Boots and Shoes.

In these times of high prices it is an important matter to those who desire to be economical to know where to purchase the best article for the least money. To those in need of boots and shoes, we would recommend the establishment of Stewart Dalzell, No. 67 Centre Avenue, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. He pays particular attention to the cutting department, and the most experienced workmen will be adequate to the task. In this connection we will take occasion to refer our readers having work to do of this character to T. T. Ewens, Plumber and Gas Fitter, No. 166 Wood street. Mr. Ewens employs a number of competent workmen and uses in his work none but the very best material, so that all needing work in his line will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

The Public will find at 112 Federal S., Allegheny city, Canned Fruits and Vegetables as cheap as at any house in either city; also, all kinds of Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Prepared Cocoa Nut for Pies, &c., Condensed Milk, Jellies, Peach and Quince Jams, Spiced Salmon, finest Bordeaux Prunes, London Layer Raisins, Citron, Prunes and Figs, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, Gelatine Cream Bon Bons, Cream Candies, &c., &c. GEORGE BEAVEN.

New Books at Pittock's.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms. Wakefulness, general Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawf

Good Goods at Gold Prices.—Having marked down my goods to gold prices I will sell my entire stock of boots and shoes of all kinds for gents, ladies, misses, and boys, at prices lower than they have been sold since the war. I warrant all my goods, having been selected with great care, and from first class houses. Parties purchasing can depend on getting a good article. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. JAMES ROBB,
89 Market street,

col iced skates! skates! skates! at Pittock's.

Damaged Goods.—
Table Linens,
Birds Eye Crash,
Scotch Huck Towelling,
Mourning Muslin.

These goods are slightly wet only, and will be sold at great bargains, at Baxter's.

Valentines, a lot, at Pittock's.

"Real Paint."—The special importation of real paint lace goods just opened by Macrum & Carlisle should be seen by every lady who has a passion for fine laces. For elegance, style and beauty of design they excel anything ever opened in Pittsburgh. The price is not the least attractive feature, being extremely low. 2i

Dickens's Works at Pittock's.

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—Job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

Stereoscopic Views at Pittock's.

Hosiery and Gloves, some lots closing out, slightly soiled, at Barker's.

Throat Affections, consumption, chronic catarrh of the head, diseases of the eye and ear, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 4f.

Diaries, Diaries, at Pittock's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.—We are offering bargains from a full stock. Many goods at less than eastern prices.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

Dress Goods, most unusual bargains, at Barker's.

Initial Paper at Pittock's.

House and Lot in Allegheny at Auction.—This day, at 2 o'clock, the property 57 Webster street will be peremptorily sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer. Lot is 20 by 113. House is brick, of seven rooms.

Wallets, Gold Pens, at Pittock's.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Beauties of the Crook, at Pittock's.

Bargains in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Almanacs at Pittock's.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold in all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO
Over Twenty Per Cent.
By converting them into
Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
JAMES F. BRADY & CO.,
AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 7, 1868.

Gold, under Washington dispatches facilitated from 141¾ to 142, but closed strong at 142¾@142. The speculative transactions are increasing, yet little confidence is expressed in a rise of any extent for the present, the Washington news consists mostly of sensational rumors, hoped for the purpose of influencing the price of gold, bonds and stocks. The export of specie at present, even in small amounts, is surprising, since exchange sells below the shipping point of specie.

Government bonds are dull and lower, and the predicted rise is not likely to come in the later part of the month; the demand for currency in the South and West is increasing, and the din of greenbacks on the seaboard cities will soon commence. The bond market is kept up artificially by the large dealers, in order to dispose of their stock on hand and be able to throw out options.

The stock market is firmer and higher, but transactions are limited; the decline was insufficient to stimulate new purchasers.

A Paris correspondent to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: It is desirable, I think, that I should mention that a gang of rogues and swindlers have been endeavoring to play off their tricks here upon our bankers and merchants. Circulars, with the London Bills professing to be drawn by the Anglo Austrian Bank of Vienna, upon Otyn, Hills & Co., London, payable to one Baron Paumgartner. I have seen one of these bills, and it was admirably counterfeited. The signature appeared to be painted off upon Messrs Norton & Co., of this city, who are now actively pursuing the forger. Let bankers and men of business beware of him.

One of the gang has tried his hand at some of our Pittsburgh bankers, at least with one of them, who being quiet familiar with the signatures of the London bankers, and the manner in which such bills are drawn, he declined purchasing, but the bills were no doubt negotiated, as drafts produced by the forger showed that he was successful in obtaining money.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph R. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 142¾; Sixes, 1881, 111¾@; 1864, 108¾; 1865, 108¾; Tennessee, 70¾@ 70¾; Sixes, 1868, 104¾@105; Virginia Sixes, 1868, 103¾@; Missouri Sixes, 1868, 87½@88; Canton Company, 46@47; Cumberland Preferred, 30@31; Cumberland Common, 20@21; Quicksilver, 24¼@24½; Mariposa, 8@9; Pacific Mail, 109½@110; Atlantic, 86½@87; Ohio Cert, 82¼@83; Western Union, 80¾@81; Hartford and Erie, 15¾@16; New York Central, 128¼@128½; Erie, 74¼@74½; Hudson, 146¾@146¾; Reading, 94¼@94¾; Ohio Cert, 82¼@83; Wabash, 48@48; Rock Island, 97¼@97½; Northwestern, 69¾@69¾; do preferred, 84¾@85; Fort Wayne, 103¾@104; Illinois Central, 113¾@113¾; Michigan Southern, 79¾@79¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87½@87¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 98¾@98¾; Pittsburgh, 97¾@97¾; Toledo, 113½@113¾; Rock Island, 98¾@98¾